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Parade of Yankee Division Recalls '19 Welcome Home; Commencement Season On

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 8, 1940

In Boston: Military Housing Expedited

Yankee Division Convention in Boston ended today with a colorful military parade through downtown streets, the first in the city for the famous 26th Division since the dramatic welcome-home parade in April, 1919. [Details: Page 9.]

Commencement season for New England colleges started today, one of the features being the annual alumni day reunion of Boston University on the Charles River Campus. [Details: Page 9.]

New England proceeds with plans for rapid expansion of military housing provisions, enlargement of camping facilities and enrollment of thousands of volunteers for defense. [Details: Page 9.]

Calvin H. Yuill, Director of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston, said today that the occupied tenement in South Boston which collapsed earlier this week had been condemned but that the owner had taken no action. [Details: Page 9.]

Traffic tie-ups in the heavily traveled Fenway District of Back Bay will be fewer if recommendations of a special traffic commission made to Mayor Tobin are adopted. The $550,000 program announced today calls for a traffic circle at Boylston Street and Park Drive, a circle at Louis Pasteur Avenue and the Fenway, an underpass at the Fenway, Park Drive, and the Riverway, and a by-pass at Park Drive and the Riverway.

Sudden Strike Called on Mexican Transit Line

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Motormen and conductors halted their streetcars throughout the City late last night and went on a protest strike against the award of construction work on a right-of-way to a private concern. Some of the streetcars were abandoned in busy thoroughfares and presented a serious obstacle to traffic.

In Washington: House Upsets Labor Board

President Roosevelt approved a resolution authorizing him to proclaim Oct. 11, 1940, as "General Pulaski Memorial Day," commemorating Gen. Casimir Pulaski, Revolutionary War hero.

Legislation increasing pensions for about 700 Army veterans disabled prior to April 21, 1898, was signed by the President.

The House passed overwhelmingly legislation to replace the National Labor Relations Board with a new three-man agency, revamp its procedure and bar aliens from collective bargaining conferences with employers.

The House Merchant Marine Committee approved legislation for establishment of a Government underwritten system of marine war risk insurance and reinsurance.

Argentina Plans New Curb on Alien Activities

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The Chamber today passed a "public order" bill aimed at curbing the activities of alien individuals and institutions. Adopted after a night-long session, the bill now goes to the Senate.

Los Angeles Judge Bars Rabble-Rousing Leaflets

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Winton A. Smith was sentenced to six months in jail for distributing pamphlets not carrying the name of the author, in this case pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic leaflets.

"We must, at this time, prevent as much as possible any sort of rabble rousing," commented Municipal Judge Byron J. Walters in giving Mr. Smith the maximum sentence.

Willkie Supporters Mount in Northern California

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Willkie Volunteers of Northern California claimed yesterday to have obtained 7,000 signatures on petitions to the Republican national convention to nominate Wendell L. Willkie for President.

Phelps S. Hunter, head of the organization, said it was only a segment of a national movement to force the nomination by popular petition.

War Summary: Italy Delays Decision

Italy continued today on the "brink of war" with no definitive indications to show what Mussolini's action would be. Italian ships continued to put into neutral ports, rearmament was speeded, and propaganda heightened. [Details: Page 4.]

In France the Germans crashed 12 miles into the French lines on the Western flank of General Weygand's new defenses. But the "Weygand Web" was reported holding on the remainder of the 125-mile front under German attack. [Details: Page 1.]

Britain appointed Gen. Sir Robert Gordon-Finlayson today as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the British Isles' Western Command, replacing Gen. Sir Henry C. Jackson. This was among a number of appointments announced "consequent upon the increasing importance of home defense."

An appeal for volunteers to man air raid precautions was issued by Sir John Anderson, the Home Secretary.

France suspended requirements that workers be given a day off, with pay, every two weeks.

Canada announced that construction of 300 tanks for the Allies will be begun today. A 40-ton model is believed to have been approved by the Allies.

In the Balkans Russia was believed using its influence to prevent expansion of the war. A new Russian Minister was reported about to leave for Rumania, which has been without Russian representation for more than two years.

Rumanian soldiers—except for a million and a half men guarding the nation's frontiers—took the day off to celebrate the tenth anniversary of King Carol's enthronement.

Yugoslavia released 120,000 reservists following reports that Italian troops had been transferred from the Yugoslav to the French border.

In Spain Sir Samuel Hoare, Britain's new Ambassador, presented his credentials. His appointment is believed part of a British drive to keep Spain neutral.

In Egypt printing of 10,000,000 food ration cards was ordered simultaneously with the announcement of the impending rationing of petroleum.

In Ireland the Dublin Parliament rushed through all stages of legislation and an emergency bill providing capital punishment for offenses against Irish Military law.

In Norway new gains for the Allied and Norwegian forces were reported along the Narvik railway. Stockholm dispatches said the German invaders had been driven to a stand in the "next to last" railroad tunnel before reaching the Swedish frontier.

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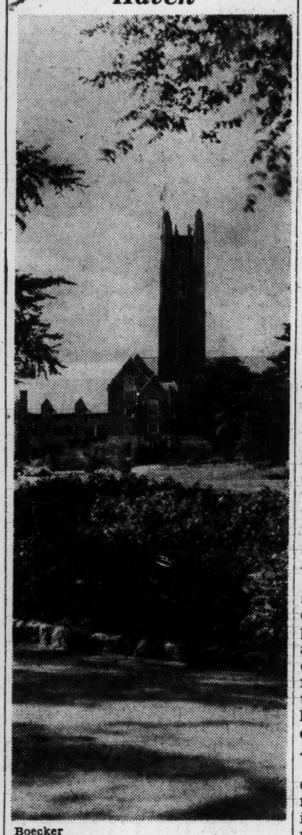
Haven



Boecker

Wellesley College Tower

In the shadow of which refugee children may find asylum from war's storm.

Refugee Plan At Wellesley Urges Hostel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 8—Enthusiastic response marked the reaction of the college community here to the tentative plan for a refugee hostel at Wellesley College, announced at a special chapel service by Mildred H. McAfee, President of the college. If adopted, the college would provide for the care of 300 European children up to 14 years of age in dormitories during the summer months.

Although the plan, which Miss McAfee said was originated by an "unofficial group of college women in Washington," is still in embryo, the response to her plea for college girls and faculty members to aid in conducting the hostel was immediate. A spokesman for the college said this morning that applications were pouring in from faculty and students who were volunteering to give up their summer vacations to mend and sew, instruct and serve if the program is adopted.

Time May Be Inadequate

Explaining that the lateness of the season made it extremely doubtful if the plan could go through this summer, Miss McAfee said:

"It is increasingly apparent that necessary legislative and executive action will probably not be taken immediately and unless the wheels can be set in motion quickly the summer will be almost over before the first child could arrive. I should, however, be happy to have the college actively associated with a program for the salvaging of life and hope of youngsters on whom the burden of war has fallen with terrifying force."

Commenting on the alleged cynicism of college students, Miss McAfee declared: "It is perhaps more generally accurate to say of students of all ages that we are perplexed, baffled, inactive, because we do not know what to do rather than because we do not want to do anything.

"I think a refugee hostel on the campus would be a great spiritual adventure, because it would offer us a chance to do something positive toward relieving a tragic situation. We must, of course, guard against recommending the program for our own satisfaction. It may prove wiser to keep the children in their familiar surroundings (so far as war permits) and take food and clothing to them.

To Act Is Important

"Whatever proves best for the children must be our choice of activity on their behalf. The important thing is to choose to do something about the destiny-shaping days in which we live.

"I wish that on the return of the student body next fall we might have a report of the summer activity of everyone which would show that, whether on or off the campus, every Wellesley woman had done something to lend a hand somewhere to relieve the world's suffering during these months of anguish across the ocean."

In making her appeal to a college mass meeting Miss McAfee did not say whether the plan contemplated nation-wide participation of colleges and institutions.

Survey of Hitler refugees shows 100,000 reached United States: Page 3.

Taft Stresses Aid to Allies In Vote Tour

Holds private industry, with proper support, from Government, can meet needs.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 8—Completing his preconvention campaign for the Republican presidential nomination in what may prove a decisive swing into the South, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio is today adding his important influence to the mounting determination of the United States to render every practicable and immediate aid to the hard-pressed Allies.

A faster, a more efficient, a more single-purposed mobilization and expansion of American war supplies industry is entirely possible and urgently needed, Senator Taft declares, and one objective of a faster-moving industrial mobilization is to enable American markets and American factories to contribute more effectively to an Allied victory.

While frankly explaining in the course of a press conference this morning that he would not have initiated the sale of United States naval planes to Great Britain, the Ohio Senator said that he had no criticism to make of this step.

Up to Private Industry

Widely regarded as the candidate now in the lead for the Republican presidential nomination, Senator Taft expressed the conviction that if the Allies can hold out a little while longer, American private industry, with proper leadership, stimulus, and co-ordination from Washington, can achieve such a speed-up of airplane and war supplies production as to render the greatest possible assistance to the cause of the Allied Nations.

The problem of payment for the needed British and French purchases in the United States does not yet arise, according to Senator Taft who says he is quite ready to face it when it does. He pointed out that the Allies have ample financial resources at present and mentioned the proposal that credit could be extended upon their holdings of American securities, thus making it unnecessary for Britain and France to dispose of these securities hurriedly and possibly at a danger to the United States security market.

Defense Is Stressed

Senator Taft is devoting every speech of this tour to the pressing problems of American preparedness. He discussed defense before a luncheon given him and his wife, Mrs. Martha Taft, in Knoxville yesterday noon. He discussed defense at a dinner of the Republican Lawyers' Club in Chattanooga last night. He discussed defense at a Republican rally in the Memorial Auditorium here this morning.

"There is no disagreement on

Continued on Page 17, Column 3

Allies Heartened by U.S. Aid; Nazi Tanks Smash French Flank, But Rest of 'Weygand Web' Holds

British intensify air attacks against Reich lines of communication on Somme front.

PARIS, June 8 (AP)—Lt. Gen. H. R. Pownall, Chief of Staff for Viscount Gort, commander of the British Expeditionary Force, arrived in France today and conferred with Gen. Maxime Weygand, Allied Generalissimo. His arrival was announced by the British Embassy.

PARIS, June 8 (AP)—Rolling German fortresses, dubbed by French military commentators "suicide tanks," crashed through the Allied lines near Forges-les-Eaux, about 30 miles southeast of the Channel port of Dieppe, today, only to be isolated as successive lines of French and British closed behind them, the French reported.

Forges-les-Eaux is 12 miles south of the Bresle River and nearly 40 miles from Abbeville on the Somme.

By the Associated Press

German tank detachments smashed through the western flank of the French line on the upper Bresle River today to a depth of approximately 12 miles, but the French High Command declared the "Weygand Web" was holding "on all the rest of the front."

While the French previously had acknowledged withdrawals at many points along an 80-mile section of the line, they said these were strategic shifts designed to straighten the line, adding that the Nazi advances were attained only with huge losses to the Germans.

Informed German circles in Berlin claimed that the western campaign had "definitely shattered French hopes" of fighting from fixed positions.

The German assault, concentrated at four points, also appeared to be making headway in the vicinity of the Oise Valley, broad natural thoroughfare to Paris.

Four Points of Attack

The four chief points of German effort, Berlin said, were southward from Abbeville, Amiens, Peronne and the Oise-Aisne Canal.

The French admitted that the Nazi drive down the Oise had carried yesterday to within 53 miles northeast of the capital. A force of 1,000 tanks was said to have led the assault.

British military circles said that the number of German effectives in the Somme-Aisne battle in France was "around 1,000,000 men."

These circles said that "the Germans may not yet have delivered their main attack."

On the 125-mile Somme-Aisne battlefront, the German High Com-

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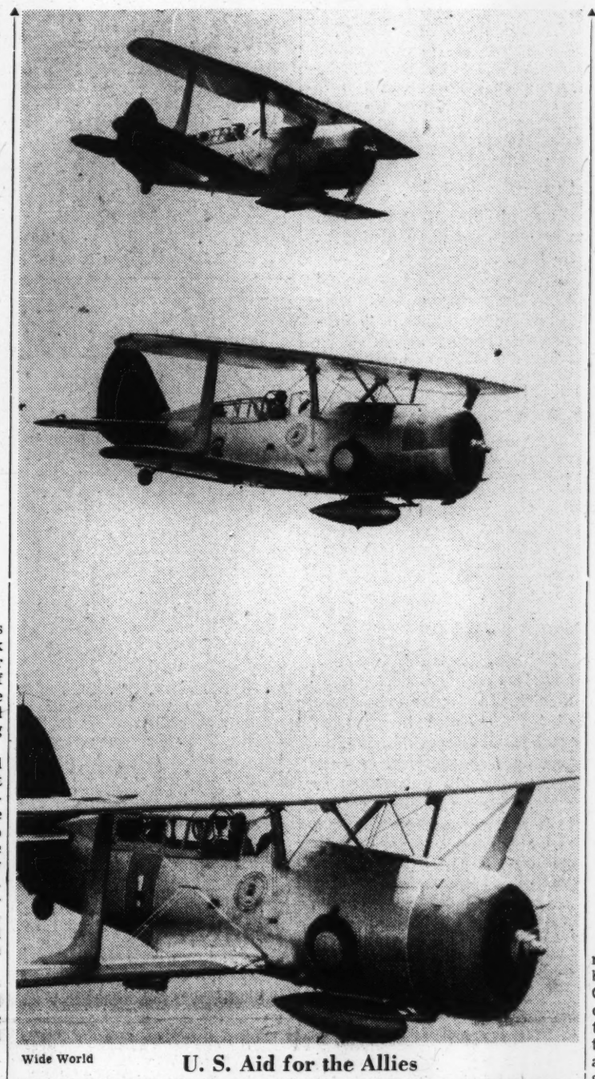

Wide World

U. S. Aid for the Allies

Three United States Naval Reserve planes are shown in flight from Floyd Bennett Airport to Buffalo, N. Y., where they will be "traded in" to the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. The planes will be camouflaged at the Buffalo plant and sent overseas for the use of the Allies. The planes are two-seaters, carrying a pilot and a bomber or observer. Each is valued at about $50,000.

Needs are still called 'desperate'—Orders for planes estimated at 10,000.

Signs accumulate daily of the increased tempo of United States aid to the Allies and preparation of its own defenses.

The Army has put one of its fastest pursuit planes at Henry Ford's disposal to let him determine whether by mass production he can produce them at the rate of 1,000 a day as he asserted recently.

Mechanics were busy conditioning the 50 Navy planes flown yesterday to the Buffalo, N. Y., airport for delivery to the Allies.

Army arsenals in the United States have been ordered to operate where feasible on a full 24-hour basis to speed the production of munitions.

A new tax bill, designed to raise more than $1,000,000,000 a year for national defense by bringing more than 2,000,000 more persons within reach of the income tax collector and by reducing exemptions to new low levels won unanimous approval of a House tax subcommittee.

The War Department arranged to turn back World War cannon to a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Composed entirely of 75 mm. guns, the supply would be immediately available to the Allies.

Allied purchasing agents placed orders for $4,000,000 in high speed marine engines.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—It is no secret in Washington that members of the Interallied Purchasing Commission are greatly heartened over the decision of the Administration to make "trade-in" military warplanes available to France and England in the midst of their great struggle.

Coming in the throes of the world's greatest battle the lift to the democracies' morale is described as incalculable.

A French commission here is described as overjoyed by the announcement, even though in the first assignment only approximately 50 Navy planes are included. It is as though an individual fighting with the last ounce of energy under tremendous odds and in desperate plight finds aid offered to him from a source to which he had looked before in desperate hope. So great is the need of the Allies for airplanes at the present juncture that there is even the declaration that 1,000 of them might change the fate of the present battle—the battle which may decide the map of Europe and the face of western civilization for a century to come.

Help Received So Far

What aid have France and Great Britain already received from the United States in the way of war supplies?

Making available the 50 or more Navy planes, with a possible later addition of a flying armada of Army "trade-in" machines opens a new phase of American aid to the Allies, but already, the record shows, large stocks of goods have been sent. These goods, it should be emphasized, have been paid for, in every case, in cash, on the barrel head. Not only have American firms made a profit out of aiding the democracies, but they have providentially aided America's own defense, by expanding home munitions factories, which now can be turned, if need be, to America's own needs.

Furthermore, any batch of goods ordered by the Allies, from warplanes to machine-guns, can, if worse comes to worst, be commandeered overnight by the War Department to meet America's own needs before they leave the country.

But although the goods sent to France and England, and above all, the new warplanes made available by Thursday's order from military services, hearten the democracies' morale, they do not even approximate the needs of the moment.

Need Called Desperate

Diplomatic representatives of the besieged democracies say without qualification, that they regard their countries' need as desperate. "Desperate" is the word for it. And with danger licking at their very walls, they do not hope to get full production on the military orders they have placed in America in much more than a year. Hopeful as they would like to be over the situation, and eager though many Americans now are to come to their aid, the bleak fact is that the effort is late. It does no good to minimize the situation nor to shirk the possibility that the whole en-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

British Air Force Active; New Troops to Aid French

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 8—The British Government, acutely aware that England's own first line of defense is along the Somme and the Aisne, has not only hurled the Royal Air Force into the battle across the channel daily, but is doing everything possible to rush reinforcements to the remainder of the British Expeditionary Force now fighting on French soil.

The policy both of the British Government and of the High Command, The Christian Science Monitor is able to state on the best authority, is definitely based on continuance, whatever happens, of the present close Anglo-French solidarity. The two Allies are fighting as one country and intend to continue to do so.

This has been reaffirmed here following reports abroad which arose out of the misinterpretation of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons when he stated that Britain would, if necessary, fight alone.

Thought of Collapse Denied

This and Premier Paul Reynaud's statement to the Army Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies that "France had decided to continue to fight alongside Great Britain" had led to speculation, particularly in America, that there had been some prospect of French collapse. These rumors, which are attributed here in part at least to German propaganda, are emphatically refuted.

The real meaning of Mr Churchill's statement about Britain fighting alone is explained as being that, even if Germany should succeed in overrunning France despite the combined efforts of the Allies to resist, the war would go on in the British Isles, and then, as Mr. Churchill said, if Britain were overrun, the Empire would continue to fight, he hoped, with the help of the New World.

Appeasement Guarded Against

The dropping of former Premier Edouard Daladier from the Cabinet in France and other political changes there, as well as the arrest recently of a number of society people, also gave rise to a certain amount of speculation as to whether there had not been influential elements in France which favored appeasement.

Although no definite information is available here regarding this possibility, it is pointed out that if such were the case M. Reynaud has now dealt drastically with these elements.

Intimate Message from Washington

Deficiencies in American Education Shown Up by Lack of Skilled Men for Defense Production—Vocational Plans Speeded

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The war is showing up a vast weakness in the American education system.

For several years now—ever since the "youth problem" became crucial—educators have been talking about the failure of schools to fit pupils for "life," meaning specifically, employment.

Now the full impact of that maladjustment is upon us. The Allies would buy more airplanes if the factories could promise to deliver them within the next year. The airplane companies could make planes faster, if they could only get the engines. The engine companies could speed up if they had the pattern-makers, tool-makers, die-makers and other expert mechanical workers.

But few persons in the United States have wanted to be pattern-makers. Not enough money in it, they said. People who studied mechanical subjects were looked down on. The high schools were full of youngsters majoring in history or mathematics who hoped to become lawyers or journalists and finally ended up tending gasoline filling stations. Youngsters scoffed at advertisements picturing men burning the midnight oil in order to become a skilled draftsman or tool-maker.

Must Toil With Hands

So today the Nation, faced with a great emergency, must mark time until it awakes from its academic apathy and learns once more to honestly toil with its hands.

Educators are not alone to blame for the present serious shortage of skilled labor. Harassed by financial troubles of the last 10 years, industry has neglected its own company schools. Labor unions have kept down the number of apprentices to prevent a surplus of trained labor appearing in any craft.

Fortunately, the United States already has the basic framework necessary for vast expansion of vocational training now required.

In the 23-year-old Smith-Hughes Act, the United States has an effective and proven basis for cooperation between the Federal Government and the various States in the field of trade education. In every State there is a trained and experienced staff developing vocational education.

About 5,000 teachers now conducting classes in public trade schools are already directly preparing several hundred thousand students for trades or occupations essential in a national defense program. States and local communities have invested nearly $1,000,000,000 in buildings and equipment for technical schools of less than college grade.

Plans are now being drawn up at the United States Office of Education for putting public trade schools on double and triple shifts and enrolling an additional 750,000 trainees, bringing the total enrolled to more than 1,250,000.

For more advanced training, state universities, land-grant colleges, and private institutions such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, will be called upon. The whole program, Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, estimates, will cost the Federal Government an additional $127,000,000.

Other government agencies are putting new emphasis on training workers in mechanical skills.

Help Given by Semi-Skilled

Certain realists—or pessimists, if you will—are saying that it takes four years of apprenticeship on top of a trade school education to turn out an efficient tool or die-maker. True as that is, officials here are pointing out that one skilled worker can do a lot more, if he has eight or ten semi-skilled "helpers" assisting him. They recall that vast numbers of women went to work in the munitions plants during the World War with little or no previous mechanical training.

One of occupations listed by the Office of Education as "essential to national defense" is "blacksmith." Even if there had been more interest in vocational training during the 1920's and '30's, how many young men would have chosen to be blacksmiths in this day and age? The most far-sighted of American youth was not expected to see the horse come back into his own, as he does in wartime.

True enough, but it is also a fact that half of any elementary mechanical training is in learning to handle tools, to know what it is to put in a full day of work in the shops, to operate a machine with safety and speed. Anyone who chose a mechanical pursuit five or ten years ago, is today on the way to a good-paying job.

The importance of adequate trade training as a part of our public education system is one of the first lessons the United States is learning from the war.

Mary Hornaday

The Week in Focus: New French Defenses Slow Nazis; U.S. Planes to Allies

Italy Prepares but Stays Out; Hatch Political Reform Gains

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris was bombed as the opening of a battle relied on by Nazi Germany to crush France. The battle began 24 hours after the last of 335,000 rescued Allied troops had pulled away from Dunkirk across a fog-protected sea.

France, fighting under Gen. Maxime Weygand for its national existence, waited south of the Somme. A few British troops were in line, and more are coming. But the losses of British material in Flanders compel a delay of weeks before the B. E. F. can return to France in force.

Meanwhile, the French armies and the combined Allied air forces are chiefly responsible for holding a new, flexible defense zone 50 miles deep. Increasingly this week, opinion in all non-Germanic lands rallied to France in its brave hour as the bulwark of western civilization.

America moved swiftly to supply planes, guns, and other equipment. Even the Army and Navy are foregoing deliveries by an ingenious "turn-in" device. Planes ready for service are turned back to the factory, then may be resold to the Allies. Old artillery is being polished up for similar transfer, as soon as Congress agrees.

Italy intensified its threat of war, but allowed Hitler's troops to start the Somme offensive without more assistance than saber-rattlings south of the Alps. Even that threat held Allied forces around the Mediterranean and so aided Hitler's northern battle.

'Battle of France'

From the Battles of the Meuse and of Flanders, both smashing German victories, the war scene shifted without letup to what Premier Reynaud calls "The Battle of France." On Monday just after the lunch hour, waves of Nazi planes loosed bombs on Paris. While Berlin claims attacks only on airdromes, the death toll reached 254 and 652 wounded, mostly civilians. Allied planes retaliated with raids on several German cities, including Munich.

The week ends with France yielding to pressure and withdrawing to stronger positions at several points. German troops reached towns 53 miles from Paris in the Valley of the Oise. France withdrew on the west flank of the 125-mile front where Germans are aiming at Le Havre.

General Weygand has devised a resilient defensive belt, modifying the well-known "accordion" type of strategy. German tanks, the spearheads that broke through along the Meuse and cut off Allied armies in Flanders, are finding themselves entangled in the "Weygand web."

France claims to have destroyed hundreds of the several thousand tanks massed by Germany for use against the Somme line. The tactics employed permit tanks to push through into traps ringed by strong artillery posts. In the field, France is credited with superior artillery power.

'No Surrender'—Churchill

Britain met the loss of its mechanized land equipment in Flanders, the defeat of Belgium, and the weakening of France with a ringing statement by Prime Minister Churchill that the war will be carried on "for years," and, "if necessary, alone."

The Prime Minister came before Parliament and people with a frank admission of the "colossal military disaster" in Belgium and northern France. He admitted that losses of material were enormous. Nearly 1,000 guns of all calibers fell to the Germans. All of the transport, and all of the armored vehicles had to be left behind, he said.

Yet Mr. Churchill, like War Minister Anthony Eden, breathed thankfulness for the deliverance of 335,000 Allied troops from what seemed probable annihilation or imprisonment. British losses were given as 30,000 or more. Nearly a thousand vessels took part in the evacuation, a feat unparalleled in history. Yet the former First Lord of the Admiralty warned that "wars are not won by evacuations."

Britain's immediate task, as outlined by Mr. Churchill, is to "reconstitute and build up the B. E. F. once again." This delay may amount to "a few months."

—Hutton © Philadelphia Inquirer

Let's Help to Keep It From Spreading—Now!

—Scott, The Oregonian

Steersman

—Berg, Daily Tribune

Wake Up!

"For World Liberty"

"Divide and conquer" is still the slogan of aggression. When Mr. Churchill spoke on Tuesday, the defection of Leopold, disowned King of the Belgians, was still a vividly unpleasant experience. Nazi aims were known to include a splitting of the Allies, with the main pressure directed against the French. Berlin shifted its press attack from Britain to France.

Premier Paul Reynaud of France, like Mr. Churchill, foresaw the Nazi menace long ago and warned his countrymen in vain. After his British colleague had declared Britain would fight on alone, if necessary, M. Reynaud on Wednesday assured the world—and specifically Britain—that France will "fight to the end with her British ally for the liberty of the world."

Suiting action to his words, M. Reynaud again shuffled his Cabinet to insure against weakening of its determination. He took over the Foreign Ministry, and strengthened the group standing vigorously for solidarity with England.

An Empire Aroused

With characteristic directness that breaks through traditions when necessary, Mr. Churchill appealed to the Empire as a whole rather than solely to the British Isles. He concluded his parliamentary report with this passage of deep import:

"We shall defend our island whatever the cost may be; we shall fight on beaches, landing grounds, in fields, in streets and on the hills. We shall never surrender and even if, which I do not for the moment believe, this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British Fleet, will carry on the struggle until in God's good time the New World, with all its power and might, sets forth to the liberation and rescue of the Old."

This promise of defending Britain's ancestral islands took tangible shape during the week with further organization of mobile defense units. Now that Germany occupies the Channel ports, Britain feels closer to invasion than at any time since Napoleon's Grand Army lay across the Channel with its barges for a year, but never made the attempt.

Mr. Churchill's reference to Britain's Empire and Fleet as long-term guarantees of final survival, and his linking of these two powers with the New World, brought forth a cryptic rejoinder from Berlin. Authorized German sources remarked that Mr. Churchill's words were "of even greater interest to America than to us."

Evidently the British Prime Minister was leaving no possibility unexplored in his anguished search for ways to overcome the final disaster he had foreseen for years if the British failed to see through the Nazi threat, and meet it in time. Today Mr. Churchill is having to make up for lost time. And his words are interpreted as preparing the British people for every eventuality, including even the remote possibility of the transfer of the British and French capitals to Ottawa. Mr. Churchill hints that there the Allies, with unsurrendered Fleets, and aided by the 21 American Nations, might resist indefinitely even if they were forced out of Europe. Germany has no Fleet able to take away Allied colonies, and probably could not build one for years.

This bold conception—typically Churchillian—drew forth few comments in Washington. The American Capital, like Britain itself, prefers to hope that the Nazi machine may be stopped before it has overrun France and the British Isles.

Planes on the Way

Henry Ford offers to produce 1,000 planes a day within six months if given a free hand. London eagerly responded. The United States Army turned over a fast pursuit ship for Mr. Ford's inspection with a view to exploring the possibilities of mass production.

Britain openly admits inferiority in the air. Soldiers returning with the B. E. F. confirm prior reports from Berlin, that frequently the Allied land troops had to fight without any air support, while Germans ranged the skies freely.

London listed planes, field guns, antitank guns, motor trucks, tractors, and small naval units as the most pressing need. Lack of equipment and of trained manpower, Lord Strabolgi of Britain declared in Parliament, accounts for the initial Allied reverses in the field. He censured former Governments severely for this state of affairs.

All week, opinion in America mounted for rapid aid to the Allies in terms that might help to turn the Nazi tide. President Roosevelt and the State Department sought practical means to expedite plane deliveries, and hit on an ingenious device. The problem here, even more than in Italy, is to pursue the policy of "non - belligerence" without crossing the intangible line into war.

Mr. Roosevelt on Friday announced that he has authority to "trade-in" planes and ammunition of the American fighting forces for resale to the Allies. He is seeking similar authority from Congress for the resale of guns.

The "trade-in" allows American military planes, even those just delivered or ready for delivery, to be transferred at once to manufacturers who will sell to Allied purchasing agents. Fifty stock Navy planes are the first to be traded. American defense needs are then made up in the expanding program already amounting to $4,400,000,000.

Supporters of the trade-in plan point out that military equipment—especially planes—becomes obsolete so fast that America will benefit from clearing its old stock. Also, many national leaders of opinion repeated the now familiar point of view that survival of the Allies is actually the best insurance against keeping war out of the Americas.

Large quantities of World War guns and ammunition, chiefly of the British-made "French 75-mm field type," lie in American arsenals. Mr. Roosevelt cited legal opinions from the Justice Department and from the Adjutant General, clearing the way for trade-in of military planes.

Italy Warns and Waits

The Fascist Cabinet approved Wednesday a list of war preparations affecting chiefly the industrial and civilian fronts. Yet the plunge into war itself does not come.

Again the Italian ships at sea were used either as an evidence of impending war, or as a skillful tool in the "war of nerves." Out of New York came an Italian Line statement that all of the Duce's ships had been ordered into neutral ports. The Italian Line in Rome denied any general order to seek cover.

Berlin indicated two conditions as essential before Italy would enter the war: 1. Destruction of the French Air Force. 2. Some overpowering distraction, such as the siege of Paris. Otherwise, France and Britain are in position to inflict swift damage on the embryonic Italian Empire.

Monroe Sidelight

Far out in the sparkling Caribbean at Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic, representatives of 11 American Nations bordering on this sea met to consider mutual affairs. Several European colonies are in or near the Caribbean, and it was voted to approve no change in the sovereignty of those colonies. This is one of the main points in the Monroe Doctrine, still a unilateral declaration of the United States, but increasingly supported by many of the other American Nations.

In Rio de Janeiro, the Inter-American Neutrality Commission proposed establishment of a court—with punitive power—to penalize infractions of the neutral zone thrown around the American continents at Panama last October.

Congress

Whether Congress should adjourn in about two weeks, or sit until the war emergency is resolved, became a lively topic on Capitol Hill.

Action on defense appropriations continued to dominate the session, but normal peacetime activities moved forward.

A majority of the House Judiciary Committee recommended extension of the Hatch "Anti-politics" Act to include State employees paid wholly or in part by Federal funds.

Rise of the National Debt limit to $49,000,000,000 was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Virginian Prison 'Graduates' 46

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Forty-six prisoners were graduated at the Virginia State Penitentiary here, but that doesn't mean they are to leave the prison.

The men have completed the required courses of schooling at the penal institution.

They had graduating exercises in the prison's recreation hall, with Walker C. Cottrell, President of the State Prison Board, as the principal speaker. Maj. Rice M. Youell, Superintendent, and other prison officials also were on the program.

Graduates included 25 white and 21 Negro prisoners, who have completed their schooling through the fifth grade as required of all inmates who have not advanced that far in their schooling.

Blackout Crime-Wave Tales Disproved by London Figures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—If he were permitted to do so by the regulations, the London "Bobby" would doff his austere blue helmet to the London citizen. For Scotland Yard, London's famed police headquarters, has now given Londoners an official pat on the back for being particularly well-behaved in trying times.

At the same time, "The Yard," coming to the rescue of this City's reputation, metes out a sharp rap over the knuckles for certain sections of the press, here and abroad—and some radio bulletins as well—which have reported startling relaxations of London's peacetime standards of behavior and morality.

It is now officially stated that wartime London is in some particular ways considerably better behaved than usual, and is in general nothing like as bad as it has been painted.

In his report to the Home Office, Sir Philip Game, Commissioner of Police of the metropolis, makes a special point of refuting "exaggerated reports" of conditions in the capital.

"The impression of London in wartime produced by the reports in certain newspapers was that it had become completely demoralized." Sir Philip Game states. "Vice was said to be flourishing—the number of night clubs, drinking dens and 'gambling hells' to be increasing beyond all bounds, gangsterism and racketeering were said to be rampant and large numbers of the worst kind of criminals were represented as taking advantage of the blackout for their evil purposes.

Commissioner Reverses it

"Actually," the Commissioner retorts, "nothing could be further from the truth. There was," he adds, "no noticeable increase in any of the activities mentioned, and, in some respects, the position was unusually good."

The Commissioner's report shows that drunkenness in the capital decreased in 1939. There were 1,643 fewer cases dealt with by the police than in the previous year, despite the wartime doubling of the force and the consequent increased watchfulness in the streets.

Particular attention has been given in the press to increasing numbers of mushroom "social clubs" which are really drinking dens. Sir Philip Game reports that the police have the situation well in hand. So well in hand that no "social club" that misbehaves has much chance of continuing in business. In 1939, 262 such clubs were registered, but 253 were subsequently closed and struck off the register.

"Bottle parties," always a thorn in the side of the police here, have increased, but only slightly. These parties are in the main really night clubs which overcame the legal ban on the sale of liquor after licensing hours (usually 10:30 p. m. or 11 p. m.) by theoretically providing their customers (who are supposed to be "guests" not "members of the public") with bottles ordered personally, a day or so previously and merely stored on the premises. These "parties" have increased from 24 to 28, but the watchful police pounced upon a number of proprietors who lapsed from the strict theory of party procedure and were successful in proving their cases on 32 occasions, the State relieving the proprietors of £3,420, 6s. 10d. by way of fines and costs.

War Months Show Decrease

In regard to crime, the blackout, evacuation, and other wartime phenomena were largely responsible for a decrease in most criminal activities. The first eight months of the year showed an increase in crime over the same period of the previous year, but the drop during the four war months of 1939 was sufficient to bring the year's total below that of the previous year.

Cases of burglary decreased by 20 per cent, robbery and assault with intent to rob by 32 per cent, frauds by 22 per cent, theft from vehicles by 13 per cent, thefts of automobiles by 3 per cent.

During the year Scotland Yard officers were sent to the assistance of other police forces in England on 16 occasions and made six arrests for foreign forces.

British Base Call to Miners On Steady Work After War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Further pointers to a coming era of greater stability for coal miners are seen here in the appointment of onetime pitworker, David Grenfell, as Minister of Mines, and in a radio assurance that unemployment must not be allowed to desolate the coal fields again, which was made by Lord Portal, Chairman of the Coal Production Council.

To fulfill the urgent requirements of France, now cut off from normally extensive Belgian supplies, as well as to satisfy increased wartime home demands, it has been necessary for Britain to make a strong appeal for a return to the pits of miners who have drifted to other industries and localities in the past lean years for the coal trade.

But in making this appeal the executives have recognized that they must offer more than a temporary revival in the fortunes of an industry which has been the greatest sufferer in Britain since the 1929 slump.

Permanency Emphasized

Determination that ex-miners who now return to their old work in answer to the nation's call should not be allowed again to see their livelihood disappear was expressed by Lord Portal in a recent stirring radio appeal for more man power in the mines.

Perhaps even more significant for the future well-being of coal miners is that Mr. Winston Churchill has chosen as his new Minister of Mines. Mr. Grenfell, who has served miners' interests all his life and is now given his long-hoped-for opportunity of persuading the Government to introduce reforms which he has planned for the miners.

Lord Portal's radio appeal for renewed effort was addressed to the coal industry generally but also to ex-miners particularly. It needed courage to ask, as Lord Portal did, that men and families who had escaped from the misery of unemployment in the mining towns and villages should return now to the pits. What assurance had he that there would not be a repetition of the cycle—prosperity and then depression—again?

"We must see that there is no recurrence of the depression of the past decade." This was about all the assurance Lord Portal gave, but he backed it up with a sentence which seemed to ring with sincerity—"I myself had three or four years' experience of the bad times the miners went through in my work connected with the Special (Distressed) areas."

Survey of Workers Begun

The Coal Production Council, which controls the affairs of the coal industry, is composed of nine members, three representatives of the owners, three of the miners, and one each from the Ministries of Mines, Shipping and Transport, besides Lord Portal, who is a businessman and independent Chairman.

In his appeal, Lord Portal said that an immediate inquiry was being conducted in every coal-mining district to probe the number of unemployed miners on the registers of the Ministry of Labor who could be brought back into the mines by a course of rehabilitation.

He urged examiners who had left coal-mining districts to communicate with friends or relations back home with a view to returning to work underground.

To fill the Belgian and Luxemburg gap caused by cessation of imports of coal to France, Britain will have to increase the amount sent to France by more than 50 per cent This, however, would represent only a small percentage increase in the total of Britain's coal output.

Synthetic Gems

Rubies were the first gems to be made synthetically on a commercial scale.

Lincoln Graduates A Record Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Ill.—At this year's Commencement at Linclon College here—marking the college's seventy - fifth anniversary — degrees were awarded to a record class.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was awarded to Herbert Wells Fay, noted Lincolniana authority and collector. Thomas A. Scully, Illinois agriculturalist and sociologist, also received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

Mr. Fay has been collecting items on Abraham Lincoln and other famous persons for many years. His collection, which has been valued at several hundred thousand dollars, numbers more than 2,000,000 items, of which more than 1,000,000 are devoted to Abraham Lincoln. Prominent Lincoln authors, such as Carl Sandburg, Ida Tarbell, and William E. Barton have consulted with Mr. Fay and studied his collection for information and verifications.

A Question of Time

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Champaign and Urbana are twin cities, but if the respective City Councils stick by their guns residents are going to gain or lose an hour every time they cross Wright Street, the dividing line.

The Champaign Council has advanced to passage stage an ordinance calling for daylight saving time, but the Council of the adjoining municipality — preferring Central Standard Time—have voted down a similar measure.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

June 8, 1940

President:

Sent to Congress requests for an additional $2,518,000 for expansion of the Coast Guard personnel and $236,000 for the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation to combat "fifth column" activities in the Merchant Marine; also details of his recommendations for new defense appropriations totaling $1,277,741,170.

Signed executive orders prescribing regulations governing the entry of alien seamen into the United States and regulations pertaining to documents which shall be required of aliens entering the United States.

Signed the Congressional resolution approving the transfer of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization from the Labor to the Justice Department.

Renominated W. S. Alexander to be head of the Federal Alcohol Administration. Announced that William S. Knudsen had been given charge of defense activities involving co-ordination of production of aircraft motors and aircraft tools.

Senate:

Passed the bill approved by the House authorizing an 11 per cent increase in naval strength; the conference report on the Army Promotions bill; the bill for the expansion of the Naval Air Corps; the bill reorganizing the Naval Construction Bureau. Completed Congressional action on the $1,494,000 Navy Appropriation bill; returned to conference the War Department Civil Functions bill. Defeated the Austin amendment to get up a board to administer the preparedness program.

Confirmed the nomination of Walter Myers to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

House:

Passed: Bill authorizing Federal road-aid allotments for the next two years; the Jones Farm Credit Bill, $24,823,000 Rivers and Harbors Authorization bill; bill creating a new Naval Bureau of Ships; a bill repealing the tax on spiritous liquor for fortification of wines. Completed Congressional action of the resolution to make effective June 30 the transfer of the Immigration Service to the Department of Justice; on the bill to aid Latin-American republics build up their naval and military establishments. Approved the conference report on the Navy appropriation bill and the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. Approved the Senate bill permitting naval contractors to spread net operations over a four-year period; a rule for consideration of amendments to the National Labor Relations Act. Sent the War Department Appropriation bill to conference.

Passed 258-129 the Smith bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act, with amendments suggested by the American Federation of Labor.

Supreme Court:

Ruled, 8 to 1, that school boards can compel a salute to the American Flag "symbolic of our national unity."

Departments:

State Department ordered aliens, including Canadians, Mexicans and Cubans, visiting the United States to have passports and visas after July 1.

Department of Justice: Attorney General Robert H. Jackson made a ruling that arms held by the Army can be transferred without violating international law.

Federal Communications Commission forbade amateur radio operators to maintain communication with foreign stations.

Block Thinks Hoover Best for President

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Paul Block, newspaper publisher, has indorsed former President Herbert Hoover for the Republican presidential nomination this year.

In an editorial appearing June 6 in his newspapers, including the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and the Toledo Blade, Mr. Block declares:

"There are a number of outstanding Americans who could do the job well. But the question is not only who could do it well but who could do it best under world conditions of the present and immediate future. If favoritism and prejudice are to be forgotten, as they should be in such dark days as may lie ahead of us, and if a thorough understanding of foreign and domestic situations is paramount, then the choice of the Republican Party for its presidential candidate ought to be Herbert Hoover."

Canadian Labor Minister Gives Relief Grant Data

OTTAWA, June 8 (CP)—The Canadian Government paid out $160,869,756 to the Provinces in relief grants from 1935 to the close of the fiscal year ended March 31, 1940, according to figures tabled in Parliament by Labor Minister Norman McLarty.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Washington Sideglances

What if Joshua had not been there?—President has own joke at expense of newspaper columnists in particular and newspapermen in general—No change in horse but in tune—Lothian likes 'comics.'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Never Too Old:

Senator Tom Connolly (D) of Texas was protesting vigorously against a bill requiring certain Army and Navy officers to retire at the age of 60.

"Why, under this bill," he told the Senate, "old Joshua could never have commanded the sun to stand still, because, while the sun would have been there, Joshua would have been out of the Army."

Presidential Joke:

Even in these trying times President Roosevelt enjoys a good laugh, though he may have to furnish the basis for it himself.

As correspondents were leaving his press conference one day this week, he said he had something he wanted to get into the record, though he doubted that the newspapers would use it. He launched into a tirade against columnists who had written that certain extra duties entrusted to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins meant that they were to run national defense.

Doubting that a single one of the columnists would correct their statements, he dismissed the reporters with a great hearty guffaw that rung out alone over the presidential office.

"Yes-sir-ee:"

Word is going around the capital that third-term backers have already chosen their campaign song. It's to be "Franklin D. Roosevelt Jones," replacing the President's old favorite of 1932 and 1936, 'Happy Days Are Here Again."

On Second Thought:

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts admits now he was carried away with patriotic fervor when he told the Daughters of the American Revolution here a few weeks ago to stop every enlisted man they passed on the street and say, "Thank you."

Later in talking to Marines at Quantico, Va., he retracted a little. "Mind you," he told them, "I made that remark to old ladies, not to young ladies."

Boy at Heart:

Favorite diversion of the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, are the American "funnies." Notwithstanding the enormous increase of work at the Embassy he manages to keep well up on the antics of "Little Orphan Annie," "Pop-Eye," and all the rest.

Mathematics for Congressmen:

An oasis in the Congressional Record: an item entitled, "Direct relation between the circular and hyperbolic measures"; being an announcement that Miff M. Butler, of Seminoe Dam, County of Natrona, in Wyoming, has discovered "a new relationship between 'Pi' and 'E.' Mr. Butler, who acknowledges the co-operation of Eisele & Eisele, of Iron Mountain, Mich., claims that his is the "first basic mathematical principle ever developed in the United States."

Center of Fine Arts in Brooklyn

Gorodess

Eastern Parkway and Brooklyn Museum

View of Eastern Parkway with Brooklyn Museum, noted for its collections of American water colors and Egyptian relics, in background. Modern apartment houses flank the left side of the Parkway, while on the right is a corner of the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens, a division of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, as is the Museum. Eastern Parkway is one of Brooklyn's finest residential streets.

Names, Addresses, and Availability Of Christian Science Lecturers

The Christian Science Board of Lectureship today issued the following announcement to boards of directors, clerks, and lecture committees of Christian Science churches and societies in the United States and Canada:

In order that you may be able to get in your lecture invitations at an early date, we are giving below the names, addresses, and availability of lecturers for the coming lecture year, July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941.

The list is taken from the lecture circular now on the press, which will reach you in about two weeks.

Please select without delay the lecturers of your choice and communicate with them through your clerk, at the addresses given under their names.

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., Toronto, Canada. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Telegrams: "Allan, Lecturship, Boston."

Frank Bell, C. S. B., New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., Box 1822, Seattle, Washington. Summer address to July 27, 1940, Box 97, Evergreen, Colorado.

Dr. John R. Carr, C. S., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

George Channing, C. S. B., 166 Geary Street, San Francisco, California. Cable address: Lectureship, Boston. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in Great Britain and Ireland to Miss Freda Reilly, 2, Chepstow Villas, London, W. 11, England.

Assigned to Great Britain and Ireland, September 15 to November 15, 1940.
Available in the United States and Canada from December 1, 1940, to close of lecture year.

Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B. (Mrs.), Kansas City, Missouri. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B. (Miss), London, England. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Cable address: "Coulson, Lecturship, Boston."

Available on Pacific Coast, January 15 to March 1, 1941.
Available in the remainder of the United States and Canada, March 1 to April 15, 1941.

Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., San Jose, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to Box 309, Los Gatos, California.

Available Pacific Coast and Western States, January, February, March, 1941.
Available in the remainder of the United States and Eastern Canada, September, October, November, December, 1940, and April, May, and June, 1941.

Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Judge Samuel W. Greene, C.S.B., 8 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., 2140 Collingwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Adair Hickman, C. S. B., 11 West 42d Street, New York City. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to the above address.

Lectures also in German.
Assigned to Continental Europe, April and May, 1941.

Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., 1018 Starks Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

Assigned to Great Britain and Ireland, April and May, 1941.
Available in United States, July, September 1 to December 20, 1940; January 1 to March 31 and June, 1941.

Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B. (Miss), Boston, Massachusetts. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to 304 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

Florence Middaugh, C. S. (Miss), Los Angeles, California. Address all correspondence relating to lectures in the United States and Canada to Box 453, West Branch Station, Los Angeles, California, from June 30 to November 1, and to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, thereafter.

Assigned to Western Canada, October, 1940.
Available in the United States and Eastern Canada latter September, November 1 1940, to April 1, 1941, and June 1 to July 1, 1941.

Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., 166 Geary Street, San Francisco, California. Cable address: "Vanros, San Francisco."

Assigned to Western Canada, May, 1941.
Available in the United States and Eastern Canada the remainder of the lecture year.

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., 11 West 42d Street, New York City. Radio and cable address: "Rostanros, New York."

Available in United States and Canada until January 15, 1941, and after May 1, 1941.

James G. Rowell, C. S. B. (pronounced like Towel), 7323 Olive Street, Kansas City, Missouri. Address during July and August, Wind River Trail, Estes Park, Colorado. Cable address: "Lewor, Kansas City, Missouri."

Available in the United States and Canada, January 1 to July 1, 1941.

Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S. B., London, England. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to Miss Margaret A. Simeon, 10 Nevern Place, London, S. W. 5, England.

Available in Great Britain and Ireland.
Available in Continental Europe for lectures in English.

Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., Portland, Oregon. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B. (Mrs.), Saint Louis, Missouri. Address all correspondence relating to lectures to 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., 1206 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Missouri. Cable address: "Tutjon, Kansas City."

Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., Box 294, Pasadena, California.

Assignment of Lecturers for the Lecture Year 1940-1941

Western Canada

Autumn — Miss Florence Middaugh, October, 1940.
Spring—Peter V. Ross, May, 1941.

Change Urged In Concepts Of Security

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—National defense plans will provide American youth with jobs, but present concepts of security—national and international—will have to be revised, necessitating the facing by youth of "Spartan days of risk and discipline," according to Dr. William E. Wickenden, President of the Case School of Applied Science of Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. Wickenden spoke at graduation exercises at Cooper Union here June 6, when 182 degrees, certificates and diplomas were handed out. Dr. Edwin S. Burdell, Director of Cooper Union, announced that the trustees of the Union had approved plans for acquiring and developing 150 acres of land at Ringwood, N. J., as the Green Engineering Camp.

"The decades of illusion and self-indulgence are over," Dr. Wickenden declared. "Your generation may never know security of wealth, of employment, or perhaps even of life itself. Whether you like it or not you will have to walk in the unpredictable world of tomorrow by faith and not by sight. If you find security, you will have to seek it within and not without.

"While we have been dreaming of perennial security, there have been signs in our national life of a creeping paralysis of the will to produce and to save and of an inordinate desire to enjoy unearned leisure, luxury and economic protection. But now, overnight, we are shocked out of our dreams by the question, 'How are we doing to hold our advantages in a hostile and disciplined world?'—a world where 12 Germans, or 15 Italians, or 30 Japanese have to get a living out of the resources available to one American, and refuse to accept any such unequal scheme of things as divinely ordained.

"If you are seeking security, you will not find it in the realm of nature, or the realm of government, or in the realm of business—you will have to seek it in the voice of inner experience, in the spiritual heritage of the race."

House Votes NLRB Change; To Be Pigeon-Holed in Senate?

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Despite 2-to-1 House approval, sweeping Wagner Act amendments built around a new Labor Relations Board were said by informed Senators today to be headed directly for a Senate committee pigeon-hole.

Appealing for Senate action in the face of an adjournment drive, Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, Chairman of he NLRB investigating committee which drafted the original revisions, declared that the House vote yesterday demonstrated the country's demand for immediate amendments "as an essential part of the defense program."

"Don't fool yourself," said Representative Frank E. Hook (D) of Michigan, as House debate ended, "this bill will never be law."

Nevertheless, 116 Democrats and 142 Republicans voted for the Smith amendments; 13 Republicans, 113 Democrats, and three others against.

Miss Mary T. Norton (D), of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee, preferring less drastic amendments, bitterly assailed William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, for endorsing the Smith proposals, with revisions which were made, after having said formerly that they would destroy the act.

The principal Smith amendments would:

1. Abolish the present Labor Board and create a new three-man agency, but permit the President to reappoint the present members — Chairman J. Warren Madden, Edwin S. Smith and William Leiserson.
2. Separate the agency's present judicial and prosecution functions, leaving the former with the Board and providing an administrator for all other activities.
3. Permit an employer to discuss labor conditions with his workers, providing such conversations were not accompanied by threats of coercion or discrimination.
4. Forbid the Labor Board to order reinstatement of any worker who willfully engaged in violence or unlawful destruction or seizure of property.
5. Require the Board to obtain the affirmative approval of the workers before ordering a craft union to join an industrial union for collective bargaining purposes.
6. Limit to one year both the period for which the Board could order back pay and the period in which charges of violation of the Act might be filed.
7. Abolish the Board's economic division headed by David J. Saposs.
8. Allow employers to refuse to bargain with alien labor representatives.

California Plane Factories Still Under Capacity Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The big airplane factories in this, the principal western center of the industry, are working at only about one-half or two-thirds of their present productive capacity, in spite of the urgent need for planes in Europe and elsewhere.

Almost without exception, they are employing only one full shift of workers, with skeleton shifts during the other hours of the day and night. They have all grown tremendously in recent months and years, and all anticipate further expansion as a result of the American defense program now getting under way. But, with only their present equipment, they could produce many more planes than are rolling out of the factories today.

Factories which are making military planes for the Allies are abreast, or ahead, of their schedules, but have not been urged to speed up production or deliveries by the British and French.

Norwegian Order Continues

One factory which last January received an order for bombers from the Norwegian Government is proceeding with production of the model ordered. The planes, when delivered, will presumably be taken over by the Allies.

An executive of one of the leading companies, when asked whether there had been any noticeable speed-up in operations sinec the Germans launched their big offensive on May 10, replied:

"I should say that there has been a speed-up in morale, rather than in actual production figures. We might be said to be operating just now at our full economic rate of production, but at only about two-thirds of full production."

Difficulties within the industry that have been only partially overcome include shortage of certain types of skilled workers and engineers, and inadequate supplies of parts, including engines, propellers and starters.

Shortage of Engines

Supply of engines is admittedly the most serious bottle-neck in the industry. One company which a year ago was turning out two or three planes daily is now producing only one a day.

Some of the plants are turning out only military planes; others are building a sizable percentage of civilian craft.

A survey of the leading plants here—Douglas, Lockheed, North American, Northrop and others—reveals an industry which, after a period of amazingly rapid growth, now finds itself on the threshold of an even greater expansion in view of the American rearmament and preparedness program.

Little can be done in the way of definite preparedness for this new spurt until the nature of the United States military and naval armament is known. But everywhere there is anticipation of greatly increased activity. New plants will be added to new plants; factories on which the paint is still fresh are being readied to receive additional floor space.

Personnel Increases

Most of the companies have been adding steadily to their personnel and will continue to do so in the measure that skilled workers can be obtained. One plant has been taking on about 75 men a month; another has added from 35 to 40 men a day over a period of two months. Pay rolls of from 6,000 to 18,000 indicate the size that some of the factories have attained. Everywhere it is emphasized that there is no need of workers without special qualifications in the crafts engaged in airplane production.

One plant which is now delivering an airplane a day to the Allies could easily deliver 60 a month with its present facilities and, without undue expansion, could attain a monthly output of 200 or more a month. This could be done in a short time, it is claimed, without putting up any new buildings or installing much new machinery.

When the requirements of the new national defense program are known, the aircraft industry in this area stands well equipped to do its full share, and is capable of almost unlimited expansion.

New Type of FHA Loans To Aid Low-Income Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—New financing opportunities for low-income families to build their own homes and greater chances for lower rents along with better living in slum borders, were described by Percy Wagner, of the Federal Housing Administration, who told members of the Metropolitan Housing Council here recently of responses in the Central States to new types of loans of the FHA.

Finding that 79 per cent of the population have an income of less than $2,000, the Federal Housing Administration recently added a new class of loans, Mr. Wagner declared, which permit purchase with as little as 5 per cent down Although the loans may not exceed $2,500, they are helping many to build small homes who might never have had the joy of home ownership, he said. More than 100 of these loans, he added, have been made in the Chicago area alone.

The new rehabilitation plan supervised by the Renting Housing Division of FHA which aids the financing of re-modeling and overhauling of flat buildings in blighted and border-slum areas in large cities, is now well underway, Mr. Wagner told the members of the Council interested in some kind of a rehabilitation program for Chicago.

On Fringe of Slums

This new program has for its ultimate objective low rentals to people living on the fringe of slums by helping the landlord remodel his buildings and make them livable, Mr. Wagner pointed out.

"A great contribution can be made to the rebuilding of the core of our cities through this program," declared the FHA official. "The problem of arresting blight is as serious as the clearance of slums. Slowly our slum areas are pushing out and into residential areas which are now desirable. Age, obsolescence, and neglect are slowly making advances. We believe the program has sound financial fundamentals and that they are practical and workable."

The rules and regulations for the new rehabilitation program are just now ready for distribution, Mr. Wagner said, and are the result of conferences between the FHA and the National Association of Real Estate Boards. In fact these two bodies conferred with each other as early as January, 1940, to see what could be done to the decaying sections of cities which were having a serious influence on the prosperity of business districts and the general growth of the cities.

Authorization Obtained

Out of the conferences came finally the authorization of the Renting Housing Division of FHA which is undertaking to "help do the job." According to the first regulation the mortgage may be 80 per cent of the value or cost of the project, the lower figure being accepted for insurance purposes, he explained. Furthermore the loan cannot exceed the cost of rehabilitation plus the existing physical value of the property before rehabilitation. The proceeds of the loan, however, he said, may be used for acquisition of property or for the payment of existing mortgages or liens.

Inasmuch as the objective of the renting division is to help the rebuilding of a neighborhood, isolated small jobs are not included, it was pointed out. The minimum size is a building which would comprise 16 apartments after rehabilitation. These must all be either in one unit or in the same general area in order to really assist in community betterment.

Poultry Pool Extended

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia—Co-operative organizations and pools organized in the Province under Government auspices, handled 130,000 pounds of graded poultry in 1939.

Approximately 50,000 pounds were handled by private organizations which have established grading and centralized marketing. In 1934, when the first poultry pool was organized in Nova Scotia, a total of 9,347 pounds was marketed.

Survey of Hitler Refugees Shows 100,000 Reached U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—The rise of Hitler in Germany and its wars of conquest now in full swing have driven approximately 100,000 refugees to this country where they have established permanent homes since 1933, according to a survey of Federal agencies and refugee aid organizations here. The actual outbreak of war last September, however, drastically cut immigration figures, it was learned. German, Austrian, Czechoslovakian and Polish exiles have found it difficult to get transportation to this country.

The National Refugee Service, 165 West Forty-sixth Street, estimated that one-third of the 100,000 persons legally admitted to the United States remained in New York City. Another third joined relatives elsewhere in the nation and the remaining third were aided by the Refugee Service to settle in almost every state of the Union. About 75 per cent of all refugees are Jewish, the organization held, adding, however, that the proportion of Christians was rising.

"We are only concerned with the refugees after they reach the United States—helping them to become good Americans," an official of the Refugee Service said. "We stress decentralization. We feel it is unwise to permit immigrants to concentrate in one city—New York. They defeat their own chances of learning American ways sooner than they otherwise would. Last year we helped resettle 4,000 individuals in 750 communities."

Refugee Aid groups said the chief attack by Americans on the influx of refugees was that they take jobs away from workers in this country. Spokesmen for relief groups held, however, that the reverse was often the case. There have been many instances, it was said, where a refugee has started a business here that has given work to numbers of Americans.

An analysis of the 33,315 refugee arrivals from Germany and Austria in the fiscal year from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, the period of the greatest immigration of Hitler exiles, showed that 19,000 of the total were married women, children or unemployable men, leaving fewer than 15,000 men to be counted as potential additions to the American labor market.

Dr. Gabriel Davidson, general manager of the Jewish Agricultural Society, declared that although Jews in their former homelands were not farmers, many of them turned to agriculture in this country. The society, he said, had placed 173 families on farms in six States last year.

George L. Warren, executive secretary of President Roosevelt's advisory committee on political refugees, held that the post-war problem of resettling the refugees would be "enormous."

Tax Bill for Defense Outlay Puts Burden on Rich, Poor, and Inbetweens

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—An election-year tax bill to tap the rich, the poor, and the man in between for another billion a year to pay off defense loans moved with emergency speed today toward Congressional approval.

The measure, written by a House Ways and Means Subcommittee yesterday, was expected to be approved by the full Committee today and to pass the House by next Wednesday.

Administration leaders want to push the bill through the Senate Finance Committee by next week end and dispatch it to President Roosevelt a few days later.

The measure, broadening the tax base, raising the levies on corporations and middle-bracket individuals and imposing a flat 10 per cent supertax on all, is designed to pay off $4,000,000,000 of special defense bonds over the next five years.

Mr. Roosevelt already has asked Congress for about $4,600,000,000 in defense outlays, for which bonds would be issued. The bill would raise the debt limit from $45,000,000,000 to $49,000,000,000 to make possible the bond issue.

Tax receipts from the new bill would be placed in a special fund to be used only to liquidate the defense debt.

A provision lowering present income tax exemptions from $2,500 to $2,000 for married persons and from $1,000 to $800 for single persons would become permanent, however, as would higher surtaxes on incomes between $6,000 and $100,000.

Many who escape the direct income levies will help pay the defense bill through a 10 per cent increase in practically all excise levies on manufactured articles. This rise is applicable only through 1945.

The lower exemptions will require about 2,050,000 additional individuals to make a direct tax contribution.

A single man with a $2,500 salary now pays $50 in taxes and his bill would be increased to $63.80. A married man without children and a salary of $3,000, now paying $8, would pay $30.80, and a married man with one child and a $3,500 salary, now paying $10, would pay $33.

The higher surtaxes would start in the $6,000-to-$8,000 bracket, with an increase from 5 to 6 per cent. The greatest increase would be from 27 to 40 per cent in the brackets between $44,000 and $50,000.

Butter Output In Illinois Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Mrs. Bossy Cow cheered up thousands of Illinois farmers, during May, by boosting butterfat production at an unheard-of rate, says Dr. Frank Gougler, Director of Produce Marketing with the Illinois Agricultural Association.

A rainy last half of May that discouraged picnics transformed dry pastures, and Madam Buttercup promptly showed her appreciation.

Larger butter output in May offset declines of the fall and winter, Illinois co-operative creameries report. With Mrs. Cow consistently helping the rest of the year, the nine co-operative creamery plants that are members of the Illinois Producers' Creameries chain expect to churn more than 7,000,000 pounds of butter in 1940, it is said.

Prices will remain steady despite heavy production, Dr. Gougler thinks, because cold storage holdings are low. "On April 1," says he, "there were but 8,856,000 pounds in storage as compared with the five-year average of 22,249,000 pounds. Most of this deficit will be made up in the next few months if production conditions remain favorable."

Utah's Minnetonka Cave Reopening as Public Park

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Minnetonka Cave, near St. Charles, Utah, will be re-opened to the public this fall, with new trails and lighting installed by the National Park Service. Discovered 30 years ago, the great cavern was closed about 1930 when vandalism threatened to destroy its beauties.

New Jersey Doctors Offer Insurance Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 8—The doctors of New Jersey now will follow the hospitals in providing a voluntary insurance scheme for the small wage-earner as their answer to the threat of socialized medicine.

Dr. Watson B. Morris of Springfield, N. J., new President of the Medical Society of New Jersey, said enabling legislation has been enacted for the Medical Society to start a Medical Service Plan of New Jersey, supervised by the State Department of Banking and Insurance. The plan will provide full medical care "with a few exclusions" in return for a definite scale of monthly prepayment fees.

Subscribers will be accepted whose income is not over $1,600, plus $400 for the first dependent and $200 for each additional. The subscriber will pay one half of 1 per cent of his monthly earned income, plus 75 cents. For the first dependent he will pay an additional one half of 1 per cent, plus 50 cents, and for the second, one half of 1 per cent, plus 25 cents.

California Flowers Unusually Beautiful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Twenty-three acres of wild flowers at Sonoma Coast State Park are attracting thousands of motorists to the Russian River region.

Never have blossoms throughout the Redwood Empire been so prolific or colorful, spread across the hills like a paisley shawl in a fantasy of color. Of particular interest at present are the giant redwood lilies standing higher than a man's head.

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German Strategy Adapted To Quick Shift in Plans

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 8—The progress of the German campaign today makes it necessary to discard another prewar assumption in regard to Germany. It was often said that the Germans prepared meticulous plans, which worked so long as the time-table functioned, but that the whole plan collapsed when an unexpected development threw the timing out.

Instead of operating on any such rigidly preconceived plan, it is extremely likely that the present development of the war results from a brilliant military extemporization following the unforeseen success of the push toward the Channel.

German military teachings since the last war have stressed the necessity of increasing the weakness of an enemy position, wherever a weakness develops.

Certainly the German command expected to be able to overwhelm the Netherlands quickly, and Belgium soon. But there is reason for believing that the break through in the "Little" Maginot Line and the collapse of the French Army were as much a surprise to the Germans as they presumably were to the Allies.

Attack Turned to France

Had the French frontier defenses held, the German Army would no doubt have been headed for the Channel coast, ready to invade England, which course was certainly indicated by German publicity organs.

However, the unexpected weakness of the French defenses in the Sedan area provided a magnificent opportunity for the classic envelopment operation, regarded by German officers as the highest form of military art, enabling the segmentation of the Allied forces and forcing the withdrawal of the British Army to England.

It opened France to the turning movement and apparently satisfied the High Command that France presented an easier immediate objective than England.

Once the military direction had changed, it was only natural that the political attitude of the German Government should be shifted in accordance. The Schwarze Corps, Nazi organ, leads in heaping abuse on France.

"Continent of Europeans"

Speaking of the repeated "threats" to Germany, this paper says, "The German army will end this thousand-year menace, this eternal envious robber. It will make Europe once more a continent of Europeans, living in a place of real human culture, a safe retreat for peaceful searching for understanding and honest competition."

The conservative Frankfürter Zeitung, with more restraint, suggests that a German victory over France will bring stability to Europe and prove a "blessing for both victor and defeated," since it argues, "this is always the case when a war has clearly shown the relative strengths, bringing the stronger nation to adequate responsibilities and opportunities, while bringing to the weaker unavoidable self-moderation and adaptability."

Go Back to Westphalia

The same general theme appears to run through the press, which in varying ways enlarges and clarifies the scope of Germany's intentions toward Europe.

The Hamburger Fremdenblat illustrates the widespread tendency to treat the Versailles Treaty as a minor matter before the greater sins against Germany of the peace of Westphalia that ended the thirty years' war in 1648. "This instrument," it says, "was the greatest dictate of all times. It destroyed the first German Reich and also gave the death blow to the idea of European unity, which throughout the Middle Ages was incorporated in the German Empire."

The same paper says that it was Germany's war aim both to annihilate the British policy of intervention on the Continent and to bring about the final destruction of French resistance against the unity and greatness of the Reich. But, as the German armies move south, it points out, and when France "shall be robbed for all time of its military basis and its political power" then the removal of England from the Continent can be really achieved."

One Enemy at a Time

It is noticeable in this period of changing press emphasis that the Nazis maintain their familiar technique of having only one public enemy at a time.

Before military developments made France seem the most desirable opponent, invective was directed only against England, while France was always handled in an attitude of a fond parent toward perhaps a wayward, but a well-meaning child.

With the sudden opening of the vials of German wrath over France, little has been heard about England except tributes to the fighting qualities of the English soldiers.

A week ago one was hearing here that the French were fighting well and the English were always running away.

By the end of the Dunkirk operation the story was reversed.

Meanwhile, Berlin, which should presumably be either jubilant over the conclusion of the Channel offensive, or vibrantly interested in the prospect of a new offensive, would amaze any American by its placidity.

Berlin Amazingly Calm

One finds almost no evidence of either positive exultation or negative depression, or even much interest. Berliners appear to be thinking mostly in terms of week ends in the country, since the warm weather has arrived, while the country folk pour into the city for Saturday and Sunday, filling it with colorful peasant costumes. There are plenty of embroidered hose and tufted Tyrolean hats.

Children, tanned and rosy-cheeked and surprisingly plump, play in the parks, while their sedate elders stroll impressively and, externally at least, unaware of the revolutionary forces shaking the world, walking along the wooded paths — never violating the sanctity of the turf.

The only possible explanation is that warfare for the average German is still something remote. The reality of the war is certainly difficult to realize here, where bombs still never drop.

Back From Berlin

Wide World

Alexander Kirk

The American Chargé d'Affaires, who flew home on the Atlantic Clipper, went directly to Washington from New York, refusing comment on the report that he brought with him a personal message from Leopold, King of the Belgians, to President Roosevelt.

Swiss Mines Reopened By High Coal Prices

LAUSANNE (AP)—Switzerland's wartime coal mines are being worked again for the first time in 20 years.

A century ago the Swiss discovered small coal deposits in the Valais Canton near Lausanne, but they are worth operation only when wars in Europe raise the price of coal. Three such mines have been opened recently.

French Minister of Munitions Famed for Executive Ability

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—"Our men and women are working 12 hours a day, seven days a week, without respite, forging arms for our soldiers, but even with this strained effort our own strength is not sufficient," declared Raoul Dautry, France's efficient Minister of Munitions, talking recently to a group of foreign correspondents against a background of smashed ruins.

"We hope," he went on, "that America will help us by sending as fast as possible munitions and material of all kinds, but especially articles like motors which require much labor and take up little shipping space."

Against the stern background of ruins the men and women under M. Dautry's control bent over their work, with no talking or loafing, no waste of time or material. Faces everywhere looked pale and serious, showing the effects of intense effort and concentration.

With all this work and devotion from men and women of all ages, using up their strength without stint, one feels it will not be M. Dautry's fault if he does not win the title given to Lazare Carnot under a similar dire threat in 1793 of "Organizer of Victory."

Work Hard Without Friction

M. Dautry is a completely non-political figure in the Government. He was appointed to his present post by Premier Daladier soon after the beginning of the war, and was retained in the same post by Premier Reynaud.

He possesses the reputation of being an uncommonly efficient executive, with a capacity for doing the biggest jobs with a minimum of time and friction.

On the eve of the Allied offensive in 1918 Marshal Foch needed a new railroad to facilitate transportation of troops. He was told that the construction would require 18 months. Foch insisted that he must have it within three months. M. Dautry guaranteed to have it ready in time. He succeeded and was decorated for the work by Premier Georges Clemenceau.

Rebuilt Railway Lines

M. Dautry was one of the leaders of French reconstruction after the war. He took over the rebuilding of the northern railway lines, which had been heavily damaged by the artillery bombardments. Within 10 months he had built or rebuilt more than 1,500 miles of track, eight viaduct, 811 bridges, five tunnels, 338 stations, and 32 garden cities.

Some years afterward he took over the management of the State Railways, which had fallen into poor condition and were running a large annual deficit. Here he succeeded in pulling the balance sheet out of the red and at the same time giving better service to the passengers.

There are few available facts about what M. Dautry has done in his capacity as chief of French war industries production. And there are likely to be few until the war is over and the time to write its history has arrived. For the output of airplanes and tanks and shells is just as important a military secret as the number and disposition of troops units.

M. Dautry is continually on the move, making trips of inspection of the munitions works, large and small, which are scattered all over France. No detail is too small for his searching eye. Thanks to these frequent visits the factories under his charge are not mere bureaucratic paper establishments, but living organisms.

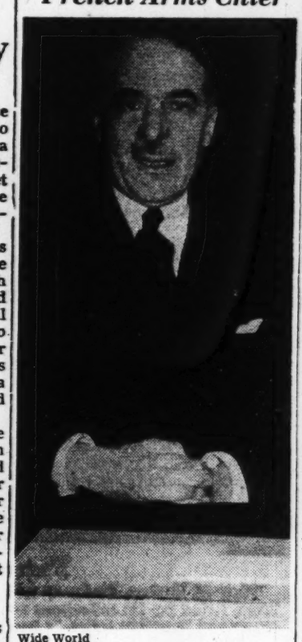
Industry-Labor Peace

It was partly due to M. Dautry's personal efforts that the representatives of the employers and workers in France last October concluded the Accord Majestic (so-called because of the name of the hotel where it was signed). This provides for collaboration and a suspension of class struggle for the duration of the war.

France's chief munitions maker is of peasant stock and comes from central France. Physically, he is slight and seems always poised and alert, with a singularly youthful face. He is not an orator; a speech which he delivered before the American Club of Paris was characterized by an even, not to say monotonous tone, such as an engineer or executive might employ in giving a report to a board of directors.

M. Dautry is not, however, a narrow specialist. He once told a friend that the ideal formula for an engineer would be: General culture, 50 per cent; technical and professional knowledge, 25 per cent; imagination, 25 per cent. And his advice to the young engineer under his direction in the railways of the north is quite in line with his idea that the engineer will be better in his field in proportion to the breadth of his general knowledge and interests: "Read many good books, go to see cathedrals, works of sculpture. paintings. Look at nature. Look at the men of today in the workshop and the men of yesterday in the books of history."

French Arms Chief



Wide World

Raoul Dautry

Minister of Munitions, who has succeeded in several posts.

Canada Warned of Hysteria And Injustice to Minorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A reassuring tone has been taken by the Canadian Government in answer to the numerous letters which have come to the capital expressing apprehension over enemy aliens and subversive activities in the Dominion.

Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe recently read in the House of Commons a typical letter, speaking for 16 municipalities in the Fraser Valley, British Columbia. It urged the internment of all enemy aliens and investigation of "all persons of alien origin whether naturalized or not."

Mr. Lapointe, in reply, urged the Canadian people not to become unduly nervous and restless. Spreading of wild rumors, he said, hampers the work of the police. The Minister asserted that no punishment is too severe for those who living within our shores "seek to give comfort to the enemy." But he said the public must rely on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the other police authorities who are doing what is necessary to safeguard the country from the activities of the "fifth column."

Arbitrary and indiscriminate action against a small minority in the country, many of whom are loyal to Canada, would be a sign of unjustified alarm and weakness, he added.

As a further aid in safeguarding Canada from enemies "from within," the authorities are enrolling a home guard from veterans of the last war, but the Minister emphasized that every man and dollar engaged in work of this kind is a man and dollar taken away from the prosecution of the war.

There must, he urged, be no persecution of racial minorities. Action of that kind would be unworthy of Canada's traditions, and the "very freedom we are fighting to preserve."

It would not be in the public interest for him to divulge the details of the preventive and counter-espionage measures which are being taken by the police, the Minister said, but all enemy aliens in Canada had been registered, examined and fingerprinted. The Mounted Police have carried out the regulation prohibiting any enemy alien possessing firearms.

The Government and the police knew that there were some enemy sympathizers in Canada when war broke out, Mr. Lapointe said. When it was thought necessary the police rounded them up and they were placed in internment camps.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, with a strength of 2,450, is shortly to be increased by another 500, he disclosed, to keep constant watch over the activities of subversive elements throughout the country.

Many newspapers are cautioning against the spread of hysteria about "fifth column" dangers. "We must stress the point," said a member of the R. C. M. P. recently "that members of the 'fifth column' would like nothing better than to have us run around, getting nowhere, investigating false reports." All this, it is pointed out, is playing the enemy's game. But papers also remark that complacency is also to be avoided; there must be coolness, and aliveness and a faith in the experts who have this business in hand. The Government of the Province of Ontario, it is announced, will strive to assist and co-ordinate volunteer civil guards formed in municipalities in the Province. "The Government of the Province," says the announcement, "is undertaking this activity, believing that the present war emergency necessitates the utmost precaution to protect property and persons from enemies within and without, and in response to innumerable and persistent requests from all parts of the Province."

The statement by Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for War, that enemy prisoners now in camp in Britain might be removed from the island to prevent any attempt to aid parachutists in case an invasion was attempted, created interest in Government circles. There was, however, no mention in Mr. Eden's statement that they might be sent to Canada. In consequence no remarks were forthcoming from officials here.

Allies Making Big Gains In Commercial Offensive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—Headway made by the Allied offensive on southeast Europe's commercial front is disclosed in further figures issued by the Rumanian Ministry of Finance.

For the first three months of this year this country exported 385,017 tons of produce to England; to Germany 242,006 tons. France, Greece, Egypt, and Palestine together took 173,002 tons which balance advantageously for the Allies against the figure of 37,885 tons which is published separately for the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

Thus the Allied countries' total importation from Rumania is approximately double that of Greater Germany's.

The statistics for April, given in lei, are interesting by their comparison with those for April, 1939 Exports to Germany rose from 754,408,100 lei (about $3,430,000) in 1939 to 1,167,597,810 lei this April. English imports catapulted sixfold from 119,314,300 lei in April, 1939, to 780,530,480 lei for April, 1940.

Allied manipulation of the Turkish market for blockading Germany's Balkan resources is again evident in the April increase of Ankara's importation from Rumania to 102,131,800 lei this year from a mere 11,466,550 lei in April, 1939.

French Morocco bought 64,864,580 lei's worth of Rumanian goods during the past April, against 5,090,260 the year before. Tunis and Egypt more than doubled their importation, and Syria and Palestine featured substantially higher on the scale.

The fact that the Allied countries, their mandates and colonies proved fractionally better buyers of Rumanian goods during April, 1940, than the 38 per cent absorbed by Germany, underlines a very different state of affairs from that existing at the beginning of the war.

Radio Set Output

OTTAWA—Production of radio receiving sets in Canada during 1939 totaled 348,507 sets, valued at $8,678,130.

Russia as Nazi Ally Seen As Diminishing Prospect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 8—Soviet Russia is becoming increasingly suspicious of Germany and is likely to become decreasingly effective as its ally. This is the essence of reports reaching the Government here within the last few days from sources abroad.

It is the conviction of persons in responsible positions that, on the basis of these reports, Germany will not be successful in any attempt to step up Russia's industrial machine on any vast scale.

At present the display of military power by the German Army is causing the Soviets considerable uneasiness. The reaction of the Kremlin is to remain more aloof from the Nazis than it has in the immediate past and to disassociate itself as much as possible from affairs in western Europe.

The Russians, these reports emphasize, are traditionally suspicious of the Nazis and the trend of events is making them more so.

Consequently any attempt by the Nazis to effect a speed-up on a broad scale of Soviet industry would have to be carried out with the "co-operation" of unwilling Soviet leaders who always have been more oriental than occidental in outlook.

The experiences of independent experts who have gone to Russia in the past to introduce new methods and techniques in Soviet industry is being recalled. The Soviets, it is pointed out, usually attempt to "improve" western innovations. And very often the result, according to one who has witnessed some of these attempts, is "disastrous."

Go Own Way

The Soviets, according to those who know them well, prefer to go their own way and make their own industrial and economic mistakes rather than to be shown. This is another reason, according to opinion here, why any outside attempt to reorganize Soviet economy would be futile.

Industry in Russia at present is reported not to be producing even essential necessities on a scale anywhere near meeting the consumer demand. In addition what goods and stores can be purchased are expensive. And these prices are still on the upgrade with the single exception of bread. The cost of living in Russia, therefore, is said to be excessive.

[This information confirms the report of Edmund Stevens, The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent, who cabled from the Rumanian frontier June 1 that prices are rising and products are increasingly scarce in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Stevens also reported a great increase in the number of Germans "traveling" in Russia, suggesting some co-operation, even though unwilling perhaps, between the Communists and Nazis in Russian industrial production.

Corroborating reports of a certain amount at least of Nazi co-operation in developing Russia's economy is a story in this week's Business Week on the Nazi-Red trade terms. German technicians, although strictly limited in number, the journal states, are busily engaged in installing gasoline-from-coal hydrogenation plants and Buna (artificial rubber) factories in the Soviet Union.]

Surplus Money

While industrial production is by some reports bogged down—and while some districts of the U. S. S. R. are reported only "three hours ahead of starvation"—there is, ironically, a good deal of surplus money in circulation. Surplus in the sense that there are not enough goods and products for which to spend the money.

Consequently a substantial part of this surplus cash is being collected by the Government in taxes. It is a situation, the reports point out, favorable to the Russian budget but unfavorable to the wants of the proletariat.

In the matter of the Russo-Finnish war, the reports indicate this is now more or less forgotten by the Russian masses and that since the Red Army was victorious the adventure has received general approval.

Because of losses in military equipment, the Red Army is regarded as somewhat weakened. The loss in fighting strength, it is believed, was between 250,000 and 300,000 killed plus another 50,000 soldiers seriously injured. These figures are believed by Washington to be correct within 10 per cent.

Much of the equipment which the Red Army lost in Finland has not been replaced. Gradually new guns and munitions are being added, but it is expected that the Russians will not completely make up these losses for some time. These losses are sufficient, it is believed, to prevent the Red Army from waging war on a scale comparable to Germany. But not enough to prevent the Russians from putting up a strong defense in the Ukraine or conducting a campaign in the Balkans.

Soviet air strength is held to be less impressive now than two or three years ago. In terms of quantity the Red Army is believed to have a substantial air fleet. But this fleet has not been replaced on a scale comparative to Germany's, which has the later, faster, superior fighting models. And every 60 days, it is said, the Russian fleet grows more obsolete.

Italy Pushes War Moves Behind Cloud of Doubts

ROME, June 8 (AP)—Italy continued preparations for war today in a confused situation from which it was impossible to actually deduce whether Premier Mussolini was definitely planning to throw his country into the war on the side of Germany.

Reports continued from various points of Italian liners being ordered into safe neutral waters.

Italian shipping agents in Alexandria, Egypt, annouced that all Italian vessels in the Mediterranean had been ordered to return to Italy.

No Formal Announcement

There was no formal announcement in Rome, however, of the order calling Italian ships from the high seas.

Armament was speeded. The Italian Air Force was granted $380,000,000 for its expanded program in the next three years. The Navy got $80,000,000 for armament aboard and ashore.

An example of the kind of propaganda which has accompanied Italy's increasingly belligerent attitude was contained in the authoritative weekly Relazioni Internazionali.

"The Italian people are on the eve of a solemn event," the Fascist publication declared, which it added, will be a "war of supreme independence."

Echoes Duce's Motto

It echoed Premier Mussolini's motto: "Better to live a day as a lion than a hundred years as a sheep."

For the sake of foreigners, the weekly said, it listed six reasons why Italy is going to war:

1. Italy has followed a peace policy for 18 years seeking to balance positions, shorten distances and impose new, more humane political formulas.
2. France and England always have opposed Signor Mussolini's policies.
3. When the "Italian people asked for land to work they were offered deserts."
4. "Everything Italian, in domestic policy as well as in the international field, has been ostentatiously undervalued by the French and English."
5. "Democratic Europe, which has deprecated the Italian people, can only be fought. The Italian people have reached the limit of their patience. . . . This war must solve territorial questions for the Italian people, which are Nice, Corsica, Tunisia, and Jibuti."
6. "The life of the Italian people is subject to French and English control. Italy must insure her independence on the sea."

Air Service Curbed

Italian commercial air service to foreign destinations was curtailed today as delays in shipping schedules and the departure of troops for the south strengthened belief that the Nation may soon enter the war on the side of Germany.

An official announcement said that air mail service between Rome and Rio de Janeiro, which had been on a weekly basis, has been reduced to one round trip monthly.

Air line service to Haifa, Bagdad, and Bassora also was suspended, and officials said that planes will fly only as far as Rhodes until further notice.

The Roma-Sardinia Steamship Line also suspended service.

Amid emotional farewells from their families, a train load of soldiers, recalled to duty, left Rome for Naples this morning.

Egypt Prepares

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 8 (AP)—The Egyptian Government today suddenly sent 6,000 children and aged men and women from Alexandria to the interior as all Italian ships in the Mediterranean were reported to have received orders to return immediately to Italy.

Soldiers and police visited hundreds of homes here shortly after dawn and ordered an immediate evacuation by special trains.

Tour of Canada To Replace Girls' Overseas Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — A month-long tour of Canada for Canadian schoolgirls, replacing the overseas trips they formerly enjoyed under the auspices of the Overseas Education League, was proposed recently by Miss Violet Alvarez, League Secretary here.

American schoolgirls would also be invited to participate in this tour which would extend from Montreal to Victoria and return with a side trip to Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

For many years the Overseas Education League has organized tours of Europe for Canadian boys and girls, and tours of Canada for boys and girls from Europe.

The League's facilities for providing hospitality in Canadian homes across the Dominion will afford the girls an opportunity for close personal contact with representative Canadians, and will have the added benefit of holding the cost to a minimum.

Provincial Exhibition In Quebec Aug. 31-Sept. 7

QUEBEC, P. Q. — The twenty-ninth annual Provincial Exhibition will be held in Quebec City, Aug 31 to Sept 7 this year, it is officially announced.

Last year's exhibition recorded a surplus of $3,843, the annual report showed, receipts being $81,275 and expenditures $77,432.

U. S. Helps Feed Italy's Munitions By Increased Sales of Scrap Steel

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—To feed its munitions industry Italy has increased its monthly purchases of United States scrap steel more than ten-fold since the second month of the European war, while Japan's buying has sloughed off markedly.

From a low point in October, 1939, when Italy bought only 7,000 tons, purchases have gained month by month to 74,000 tons in April—last month for which Commerce Department figures are available.

The United States has no restrictions on export of scrap steel, although many proposals for embargoes have been made in Congress. Some proposals may be revived now that President Roosevelt has announced the possibility of canvassing the country for scrap steel that might be useful to this Nation's own industries.

American steel mills already use much scrap, and the exported metal has been regarded by officials as surplus.

Despite gains to Italy, Great Britain and Canada, moreover, United States exports of scrap steel in the first four months of 1940 totaled only 850,000 tons, as compared with 1,005,000 tons in the same months of 1939.

Japan formerly bought more than half the steel scrap exported, but cut its purchases from 662,000 tons in the first four months of 1939 to 291,000 in the similar period this year.

Dr. A. F. M. Zimmermann

BERLIN, June 8 (AP)—Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann, who passed on here June 6, was Germany's Secretary of State during the World War and author of the famed "Zimmermann note" which influenced the United States entry into the conflict.

On Jan. 7, 1917, he offered Mexico a war alliance with the prospects of territorial gains provided Mexico went to war with the United States.

His directions to the German Minister in Mexico City in connection with this proposal, however, fell into American hands.

During Dr. Zimmermann's tenure of office Germany issued a declaration of unlimited submarine warfare and the United States followed by declaring war on Germany. He retired in the shake-up ordered by the Kaiser on Aug. 5, 1918.

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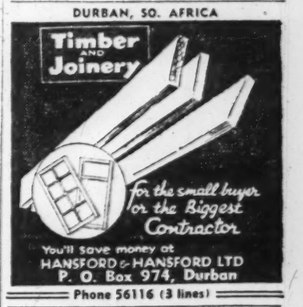
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Soviets Treat Poles Well Before Taking Possessions

By Christopher Buckley
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CERNAUTI, Rumania—While a good deal of information, albeit of a grim and somber nature, has penetrated through to the west with regard to the activities pursued by the German conquerors in western Poland, information is far more scanty and less reliable on the subject of Russian policy in that part of the country which they control. It is now possible however to obtain first-hand accounts from the not inconsiderable number of refugees who week by week cross the frontier into Rumania.

For some months a double migration has been taking place in this neighborhood. On the one hand there is a tendency among the refugees, particularly of the humbler sort, homesick for their normal mode of life and for the families left behind in Poland, and induced also by well-contrived propaganda, to return in some numbers to their native country.

Some hundreds who crossed the frontier with the army in September are known to have adopted this course. On the other hand there is a steady trickle, averaging recently about 300 a month, of all classes week by week crossing the frontier from Russian Poland to Cernauti.

These emigrations are now becoming a regular feature of this picturesque hilltop town, capital of a province of forests and monasteries. Migrations are particularly frequent on the occasions of the feasts of the Orthodox Church, when the watch kept by the frontier guards, not only on the Rumanian, but also on the Russian, side is considerably, if unofficially, relaxed.

Enter in Small Groups

It is customary for these refugees to enter the country in small groups of five or six, and as a rule, to hand themselves over immediately to the civil authorities in Cernauti, whose attitude on these occasions is not unduly severe.

The writer had the opportunity of speaking with some of these refugees while in Cernauti. The general talk was of the shortage of food of all kinds in Russian Poland during the past winter, of the vast scale of the requisitions for the army, and the martial law which still exists in the conquered territory whereby those in disfavor with the military authorities are shot without trial. Such was the general tenor of the stories. One or two spoke bitterly of the privileges which the Party members and members of the Soviet committees enjoyed at the expense of the rest of the community.

At first the Russian rule had been welcomed generally by the bulk of the population. The great estates were divided among the peasants; there was a certain amount of pillaging of the chateaux of the landowners, though there seem to have been fewer cases of actual slaying of landowners than was at first supposed in the west.

It should be remembered that the social status of eastern Poland had remained basically feudal and that far less had been done in this part of the country than elsewhere by Joachim Poniatowski, former able Minister of Agriculture, toward breaking up the large estates and establishing a system of peasant proprietorship.

Penalized by Deportations

This state of affairs lasted only until the elections for the local Soviets. No sooner had these been concluded than the political Commissars who had arrived proceeded to the collectivization of the land and ordered the peasants to bring all that they had taken into the local collectives. Opposition was ruthlessly dealt with by means of deportations and in many cases sound Party members brought from Russian Ukraine have been settled in the place of those who have proved recalcitrant.

At the same time the regime, if ruthless, is clearly determined to cherish a vigorous cu'tural life in these territories. Schools of modern type are being opened, co-education is now compulsory, and a very wide degree of individual liberty, recalling the early days of Russian Communism, is granted to the children. Adolescents and pre-adolescents are encouraged to attend cinemas, cafes, and "dancings" in the evenings, where they will meet and mix with soldiers of the Russian army of occupation.

Worship of the State

Meanwhile antireligious propaganda is carried on with all the vigor which characterized the early days of the Russian revolution. Particularly instructive are the stories told of the inculcation of the worship of the state incarnated in the person of Joseph Stalin.

One incident in particular was vouched for by a Polish refugee with whom I spoke. The teacher of a class of seven-year-olds in a school in Lvov inquired of her pupils whether they would like a meal of chocolates and cakes. Receiving the unanimous expected answer she proposed a prayer to the Almighty to send these gifts. The children duly prayed without any material result forthcoming.

After a sufficient interval had elapsed the teacher suggested that a prayer be now offered to Joseph Stalin. The children duly repeated a prayer which the teacher recited for their benefit. Immediately the door opened and a tray of chocolates and cakes was brought in, and the moral duly instilled!

This is so far from being an isolated case that it is said to be definitely recommended as a method of antireligious education in the instructions given to teachers by the Soviet educational authorities. Naïve as such methods appear, their effectiveness in imparting the desired deduction cannot be ignored.

Russia Looks East and Japan South in Pacific Policy

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soviet Russia, apparently with German aid and approval, is fortifying the Komandorskie Islands, some 200 miles east of the Kamchatka Peninsula, in a move watched uneasily by Japan, the United States, and the Allies.

This group of islands, at the southern edge of Bering Sea and not far from the boundary which separates the possessions of the United States and Soviet Russia, are, due to the influence of the Japan current, never ice-bound.

Two of the islands—Bering and Medny—are of sufficient size to be useful for military purposes. They are strategically located, and taking advantage of this fact, Russia has proceeded with the construction of submarine and air bases.

In view of the experience that has been gained with weather conditions in the Aleutian Islands—probably similar to those obtaining in the Komandorskie group—plane operations by the Russians are undoubtedly limited to the use of seaplanes. Even with the use of blind-flying devices, the handling of land planes is a dangerous procedure.

Details of Work Lacking

Construction work on the bases has been under way for some years, but details are lacking, due to the establishment of a closed military zone which has denied foreigners access to the area.

From such information as has been obtained, it is surmised that both of these islands have been fortified, and that a fully equipped base for submarines has been completed at Nikolskoe on Bering Island.

This base, although probably constructed with the possibility of hostilities with Japan in view, is not without interest to other nations.

Russian submarines out of the Bering Island base could operate against Japanese shipping in the North Pacific, while those based on Vladivostok could raid the waters west of Japan and render insecure that country's command of the Japan Sea—a command that is vital in maintaining Japan's communications with Korea.

Furthermore, the Bering Island submarines could disrupt the Japanese fisheries along the Kamchatka coast and among the Kurile Islands, which normally supply a great deal of food for Japan.

Should Japan become embroiled on the side of Germany, in the present conflict, it would not be long before German submarines began to make their appearance in the Northern Pacific, along the great circle routes between Asia and the west coast of North America. Perhaps Russian submarines would be taken over at first, but later, submarines prefabricated in Germany and assembled at Vladivostok would be in use.

Strategic Possibilities

The United States is not uninterested in the bases that Russia has established only some 200 miles from Attu Island, the most westerly of its possessions in the North Pacific. Especially so since in recent years the United States has become more and more convinced of the strategic possibilities presented by bases located in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

In 1922, to obtain Japan's consent to the 5:5:3 ratio in certain categories of men-of-war, the signatory powers, including the United States, acquiesced in Japan's proposal that the status quo be maintained in regard to existing naval bases in certain areas in the Pacific. The powers bound themselves to install no new fortifications, to establish no new bases, and not to increase the existing facilities for the repair and maintenance of naval forces. The Aleutian Islands fell under the restrictions thus imposed.

On Dec. 29, 1934, Japan served the prescribed two-year notice of abrogation required by the Treaty. Consequently, the restrictions applying to naval bases in the Pacific became void at the end of 1936. Since that time the United States has been free to construct such bases as it desired.

Radio Stations Maintained

In deference to public opinion in Japan, the United States has refrained from establishing a base at the most logical site—Guam. However, long before 1937, the United States was engaged in ascertaining the possibility of locating bases in the little-known Aleutian Islands. Naval radio stations have been maintained for many years on St. Paul Island in the Pribilof group and at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska Island.

The United States Coast Guard has patrolled Bering Sea, and cruised among the Aleutians for a great many years. The information thus obtained, together with the results of intensive surveys conducted by the Navy and the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey in recent years, must have furnished a fund of knowledge concerning the possessions of the United States in the North Pacific.

However, this information is held highly confidential; only such interesting titbits being released as the fact that flowers and grass appear in summer, only stunted growths of trees are to be found, food other than fish comes out of cans!

Good Harbors Afforded

and, except for the Eskimos, all

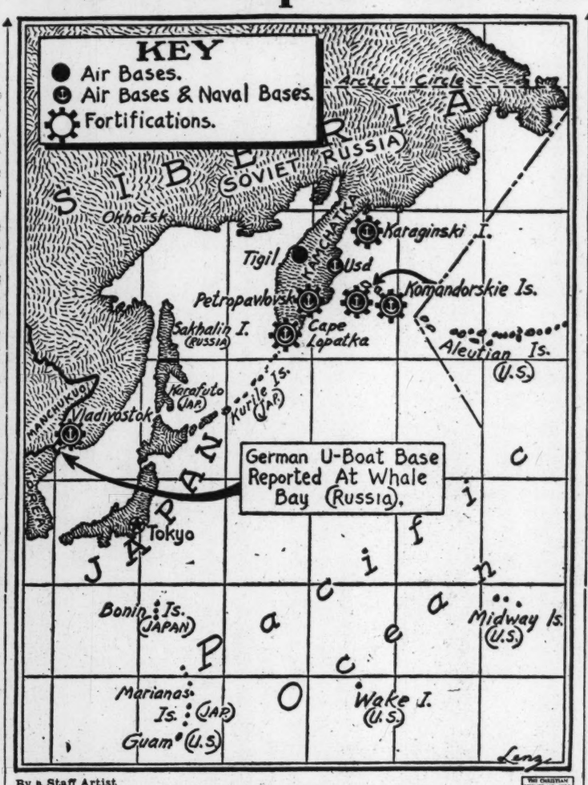
Nevertheless, it is known that in the Aleutians there are some good harbors, that the weather cannot be depended on, heavy fogs are frequent, violent gales are not unusual, and strong and, at present, unpredictable currents and tides are encountered. Later on, if not already ascertained, definite information concerning currents and tides, will be obtained from carefully kept data, but it probably will not be made public. Another interesting fact is that the weather conditions north of the Aleutians are, in general, better than are to be found to the south of them.

The United States Army has an air base under construction near Fairbanks, Alaska, and has, or soon will, begin work on another in the vicinity of Anchorage.

The Navy has seaplane bases underway at Sitka on the mainland and at Kodiak. It is reported that the latter base will be expanded to accommodate airplane carriers and submarines.

What the Navy has under consideration further west in the Aleutians is its own secret, but it is safe to assume that due thought has been given to a possible stirring of the Bear in his Far Eastern lair.

The opinions contained in this article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.



By a Staff Artist

Island Strongholds of Russia

Shrouded in secrecy, military establishments grow in the strategic waters north and east of Japan. At one point, Whale Bay, Russia is reported to have granted the Reich a submarine base. Germans also are permitted to know more than others about the island bases.

Pacific Checkerboard

Soviet Russia reaches east in the North Pacific, while Japan looks south toward the Netherlands Indies.

As yet, both countries act cautiously.

Russian intentions can be inferred from the few facts that trickle through concerning secret Soviet air and sea bases north and east of Japan.

Japanese intentions in the South Pacific are known to be expansive. For the present, Tokyo watches Europe's war intently. Already the Netherlands Indies belong to a nation in exile, being ruled by Queen Wilhelmina from London.

Next to the British Navy, now occupied elsewhere, Tokyo watches the United States Navy, officially neutral but holding most of its strength in the region of Hawaii. The moves are described in two accompanying dispatches.

Weygand Seen Handicapped By Shortage of Manpower

BERN, Switzerland, June 8 (AP)—A serious shortage of manpower is forcing the Allied commander, Gen. Maxime Weygand, to fight a purely defensive war along the Somme, informed foreign observers declared, with little chance of material aid from the British Expeditionary Force for at least a month.

Advices reaching both neutral and belligerent legations in Switzerland said that France has a superiority only in artillery, as contrasting with a tremendous advantage of manpower, motorized equipment, and planes on the German side.

Under these conditions, experts said, any large-scale French counteroffensive is virtually impossible for at least a month.

Estimates of Manpower

The best estimates reaching Switzerland gave this summary of the problem facing General Weygand:

The French now have 20 divisions concentrated along the Alps; 20 divisions on the border from Switzerland to the Moselle River; and 50 divisions along the front from the Moselle to the English Channel. The British are reported to have little more than five combat divisions in France. The remainder of the B. E. F. is being regrouped in England after the Flanders defeat.

The Germans are said to be using 40 divisions in the western offensive, including five "Panzer" or armored divisions of about 1,500 vehicles each, including armored motorcycles.

These attacking divisions are backed up by some of the 65 divisions which swept through the Netherlands and Belgium and now are resting in reserve, while 20 German divisions were reported ranged along the Siegfried Line. The French divisions in General Weygand's defense line are spread over a 200-mile front while the Germans have concentrated power at points of their offensive.

Small Counter Attacks

Against such odds, the experts asserted, General Weygand cannot afford to spare more than five divisions at different points for small counter-offensives, and even the shifting of that many was termed dangerous to his position.

Despite reported heavy losses of artillery left behind following the withdrawal of the northern Allied forces from Dunkirk, the French still are said to maintain their superiority in this category.

Reports reaching here said that hundreds of carefully hidden French "75's" have been used in the flexible Weygand line to break up German mechanized units.

The French were said to be seriously weak in mechanized equipment, however, since much of their equipment rushed into Belgium was abandoned during the retreat.

All sources agree the Allies are seriously outnumbered in the air—especially since the threat of Italian intervention and German air raids on the Rhone Valley forced the French to send many crack fighters to the south.

The main German attack was reported to have the advantage of a number of special air divisions which have dive bombers and fighter planes incorporated under the same command as light and medium tank units, with radio communication between the air forces and tanks, enabling close co-operation in action.

In South Pacific

TOKYO, June 8 (AP)—A spokesman for the Japanese Admiralty describes the situation in the South Pacific as "abnormal" as a result of concentration of the United States Navy at Hawaii and as a result of reports that new transfers would replace the United States complement at the Philippines with a larger force.

[Announcement on May 7 that the United States fleet would remain in Hawaii after maneuvers there, instead of proceeding to California as scheduled, caused widespread comment. On May 30 it was announced that the Hawaiian detachment, of 30 warships, had been incorporated in the United States fleet, indicating it would not return to California. There has been no announcement in Washington of an increased force for the Philippines.]

Kattegat Is—What?

The name Kattegat, now in the news, means "cat's throat" in Scandinavian.

TOKYO, June 8 (AP)—The Japanese Government has now extended its original "status quo" exchange of notes with Secretary of State Cordell Hull over the Netherlands Indies, to include a public statement of "vital concern" over "any development" in the islands.

Both Premier Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Foreign Minister Hachira Arita now clearly state Japan's position in the South Pacific.

Taken in conjunction with events abroad, the Government's frank exposition of policy places Japan definitely in the path of future Pacific developments far south of regions hitherto openly embraced by Japanese diplomacy.

Japan has the same kind of interest in the Netherlands Indies as the United State has in events affecting Mexico or South America, Mr. Arita told the Institute of the Pacific. This is an organization composed of numerous highly placed Japanese military and governmental officials.

More Than Politics Involved

"The Imperial Government cannot remain unconcerned at any development which may change existing conditions in the Netherlands Indies," he said.

"Our concern is not confined to maintenance of the political status quo. In view of their resources, trade potentialities and industrial possibilities, it is but natural that Japan should entertain the most serious concern over the economic status of the Indies as well.

"It is true that the Netherlands East Indies are connected with Europe as a Dutch possession but since these areas are located in East Asia, they also are intimately bound with the destiny of the entire East Asia.

"Nobody can possibly ignore their East Asiatic character. . . .

"Japan as the stabilizing power in this part of the world has more than a passing interest not only in the Chinese continent but in areas to the south.

"Our situation may be likened to that of the United States which cannot remain indifferent to developments in Mexico and Venezuela."

Trade Accord Needed

Without naming any countries, Mr. Arita asserted that an "absence of friction and conflict cannot be expected" when economic dislocations, immigration and tariff restrictions exist between nations.

He drew a picture of two nations, one with a small area and a large population and poor natural resources; the other with a large area, thinly populated and with good resources.

"Suppose," he said, "a further situation developed in which a normal flow of goods and commodities between them is seriously impeded by tariff walls, immigration restrictions, and other barriers.

"We can hardly expect an absence of friction and conflict between the countries. I am afraid not a few so-called pacific questions may be traced to just such contradictions and injustices."

Quota and Tariff Barriers

Mr. Arita did not mention specific nations but the East Indies, the Philippines, and Australia restrict Japanese immigration and employ tariff barriers.

Earlier, Premier Yonai told newsmen that there is a "way of improving the aggravated relations between Japan and the United States," but that "of course such a method is neither being considered nor being taken."

The Premier said he was not in a position to disclose the nature of the way to better relations, but many of his hearers interpreted his statement to mean that Japan did not intend to conciliate the United States by backing down from its policies toward China or on other issues in the Far East.

Admiral Yonai, former Navy Minister, declared that Japan feels no "menace" in connection with the concentration of the United States fleet in the Pacific.

Canada Expects 'New Friends' To Join Against Enemies

OTTAWA, June 8 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King pointed Canada's attention today to "old and new friends"—with a reference to the United States—for possible help if a widening war ranges "new enemies" against the Allies.

"If new enemies oppose us," the Prime Minister said in a radio address last night, "we may be sure that old and new friends will arise to help us. The world-wide significance of the conflict is being realized in every land.

"You know how earnestly and vigorously the President of the United States has spoken in the name of humanity. There has been mobilized in the cause of freedom the conscience of the civilized world, and tyranny will long remember the power of that conscience and the final effect of the world's condemnation upon the forces of evil."

Mr. King said attention hitherto had been centered on Germany as the sole enemy, but added that the coming phase of the war "will witness operations in entirely new theaters of war" and "will most certainly be marked by conflict between nations that thus far have escaped or avoided hostilities."

Referring to a recent statement by Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, that the New World would carry on the fight if the worst should befall England and France, Mr. King declared Canada would rise to the challenge of new responsibilities in the war.

He disclosed that Canadian soldiers now are guarding strategic areas in Newfoundland, easternmost British possession in this hemisphere.

He said Canadian troops are serving in the British West Indies and the North Atlantic, but did not state whether by North Atlantic he meant any area other than Newfoundland.

"From the harbor of Dunkirk and from the citadel of Calais, the bravest men in the world battled their way home to fight once more for liberty and goodness and mercy," he said.

"I speak the heart and mind of our country when I say that every fort in Canada will be another Calais and every harbor another Dunkirk before the men and women of our land allow the light and the life of their Christian faith to be extinguished by the powers of evil or yield their liberties to the tyranny of Nazi brutality."

Narvik Commander Gets Victoria Cross

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—The first Victoria Cross of the war was awarded yesterday to the late Capt. B. A. W. Warburton-Lee for gallantry and daring as commander of the British destroyer flotilla which attacked in the first battle of Narvik, April 10.

The officer took the responsibility for ordering the attack when the London Admiralty put him on his own.

A shell hit the bridge of his ship, the destroyer Hardy, and he was injured fatally.

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Summer Theater Season Promises to Be Lively

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Possibly the liveliest and most extensive summer theater season on record is about to begin. Already in operation are a handful of the more than 100 summer emporiums of the drama along the eastern seaboard.

The summer theater has long ceased to be a case of Broadway going bosky for a few weeks. It is big business and its audiences are treated to performances of stars. Nearly 1,000 actors may find employment in these playhouses before the short season ends. At least half the theaters operate under Equity conditions. While there is still many a barn, a converted mill, an erstwhile chapel, or town hall, housing summer productions, there is also an increasing number of specially built auditoriums.

The number of plays given is formidable. In the neighborhood of 800 productions will probably be done between July and September. This is about 10 times the number of plays put on in New York during a single season. Most of the summer attractions consist of revivals. A number of playhouses will be offering untried plays but good new scripts are as rare in June as they are in November. Besides, rehearsals among the resort playhouses are generally on a stock company basis. A week is hardly sufficient time in which to prepare a new play. And so in most cases a theater is not likely to put on more than two or three brand new plays.

From Hollywood as well as from Broadway, the guest stars will soon be cruising between vacation spots. Among the more interesting prospects are Ethel Barrymore's tour of "The School for Scandal," and Jimmy Savo's one-man pantomime show at Ogunquit, Maine.

Jane Cowl, Charles Coburn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Jean Muir, Sally Eilers, Paul Robeson, Laurette Taylor, Cornelia Otis Skinner, Buddy Ebsen, Gertrude Lawrence, Arthur Treacher, Barry Jones, Joe E. Brown, Constance Collier, Paulette Goddard, Ruth Chatterton, Tallulah Bankhead, Ruth Gordon, Effie Shannon, Eric von Stroheim, Ezra Stone, and Mady Christians are by no means all the important stage and movie folk who are annouced for summer theater engagements.

Although final returns are not in yet and though some managers are still knee deep in schedule revisions, much of the summer's entertainment has come to terms with the calendar. The following list is merely an indication of things to come. Unless otherwise inidcated, it may be assumed that the attractions listed below run for a full week.

Here, then, are some of the summer theaters:

Maine

Skowhegan—Lakewood Playhouse. Melville Burke, director. Fortieth season opened on May 24. Company includes Don Terry, Hume Cronyn, Louise Campbell, Ann Mason, Frank Wilcox, Henry Richards, Percy Kilbride, and Grant Mills. Plays include "The Gorilla," with Molly O'Day (June 10), Vincent Price in his own comedy, "Poet's Corner" (June 24). Ethel Barrymore in "School for Scandal" (Aug. 26).

Harrison — Deertrees Theater. Bela Blau, managing director. Auriol Lee, director. Nine-week season opens on July 1. Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal" (July 8), Grace George in "Kind Lady" (July 22), Arthur Treacher in "The Hottentot" (July 29), Joe E. Brown in "Elmer the Great" (Aug. 5), Ruth Chatterton in "Pygmalion" (Aug. 19), and Florence Reed in "The Shanghai Gesture" (Aug. 26).

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse. Walter Hartwig, managing director. Opening June 24, with Jimmy Savo in "Mum's the Word," a one-man revue in which Mr. Savo forsakes pantomime only long enough to sing a song by Rodgers and Hart. Other attractions include Laurette Taylor, Bramwell Fletcher, and Louis Hector in "Outward Bound" (July 8), Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Biography" (July 15), Frances Starr and Mr. Fletcher in "No Time for Comedy" (July 29), and Buddy Ebsen and Leila Ernst in "Elmer the Great" (Aug. 26).

Portland—Portland Drama Festival at the Civic Theater. Operated by Guy Palmerton. Presentation of plays weekly will be continued through the summer.

New Hampshire

Rye Beach—The Farragut Players. Sydney Carter and Berrilla Kerr, co-managers. Dorothy M. Crane, stage director. Nine-week season opens July 2 with Sharon Lynn in "Brief Moment." Engagements listed include Alison Skipworth in "Criminal at Large" (July 9), "Private Confusion," a new comedy by Hardie Albright and Austin Parker (July 16), and Ruth Wilk's arrangement of "Much Ado About Nothing" (July 30).

New London—The New London Players. Mrs. Josephine E. Holmes and Mrs. Dorothy A. Claverie, directors. Season from July 1 to Sept. 1 will include "What a Life," "Morning's at Seven," "One Sunday Afternoon," "Tonight at 8:30," and "On Borrowed Time."

Tamworth—The Barnstormers. Francis G. Cleveland, manager. Edward P. Goodnow, director. Tenth season opens July 1. "The Little Foxes" and "Margin for Error" are among the plays to be presented. The weekly circuit is somewhat changed this year as follows: Mondays and Saturdays at the home theater in Tamworth; Tuesdays in Laconia; Wednesdays and Thursdays at the Eastern Slope Playhouse, newly constructed in North Conway; Fridays at Wolfeboro.

Vermont

Weston—The Weston Playhouse. Harlan Grant, director. A ten-week season will open on June 28.

Massachusetts

Dennis—The Cape Playhouse. Richard Aldrich, director. Arthur Sircom, stage director. Fourteenth season (10 weeks) opens on June 24, with Gertrude Lawrence in "Private Lives," with Barry Jones and Richard Haydn. Subsequent attractions include Arthur Treacher and Diana Barrymore in "The Hottentot" (July 1), Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Biography" (July 8), Irene Castle in "Shadow Play" (July 15), Joe E. Brown in "Elmer the Great" (July 22), Paulette Goddard and Constance Collier in "Our Betters" (July 29), Ruth Chatterton in "Tomorrow and Tomorrow" (Aug. 5), Tallulah Bankhead in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" (Aug. 12), Grace George and Betty Furness in "Kind Lady" (Aug. 19).

Amherst—Amherst Drama festival at Kirby Memorial Theater. Harold J. Kennedy, producer. Edith Van Cleve, director. Opening season of 10 weeks commences on June 24, with Sylvia Sidney and Luther Adler in "No Time for Comedy." Subsequent attractions will include Edward Everett Horton in "Springtime for Henry," Tallulah Bankhead in "The Little Foxes," Ina Claire in "Biography," Ruth Chatterton in "Private Lives," and Luise Rainer in "The Constant Nymph."

Chatham—The Monomoy Theater. Anthony Brown, director. Nine-week season opens on July 3, with "Brief Moment." Harold Moulton, Donald Foster, James Truex, and Dorothy Libaire are in the company.

Stockbridge — The Berkshire Playhouse. William Miles, director. Sixth season (11 weeks) opens on June 24. Stars and featured players announced are Ethel Barrymore, Madge Evans, Ruth Gordon, Ann Mason, Effie Shannon, Tonio Selwart, and Francesca Bruning. Plays will include "The Little Foxes," "The School for Scandal," "Margin for Error," "The Little Minister," "Autumn Crocus," and "Morning's at Seven."

Marblehead—North Shore Players. Hope Newcombe, manager. Arthur Pierson, director. Second season opens on July 1 with Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal." Other stars and attractions announced are: Ezra Stone and Leila Ernst in "What a Life," Eric von Stroheim and Keenan Wynn in "Margin for Error." The Marblehead company includes Robert Kent, Mildred Todd, Fred Howard, William Whitehead, and Ambrose Costello. Jane Cowl, Libby Holman, Helen Claire, and Ralph Holmes are expected as guest stars.

Cohasset — The South Shore Players. Under the management of Mrs. Alexander Dean and Frederick Burleigh. Nine-week season begins on July 1, with Constance Collier in "Hay Fever." Additional attractions will include Lenore Ulric in "Her Cardboard Lover" (July 8), Violet Heming and John Lodge in "Tomorrow and Tomorrow" (July 15), Laurette Taylor in "Outward Bound" (July 22), Mady Christians and Donald Cook in "No Time for Comedy" (Aug. 12), Arthur Treacher in "The Hottentot" (Aug. 26).

Nantucket — The Nantucket Players. Morgan Farley and Bertram Yarbrough, directors. Third season opens on July 7 at the Nantucket Yacht Club, with "Rebound." Announced for the eight-week season are: "American Very Early," "The Night of January 16," "What a Life," "East Lynne," "End of Summer," "Excursion," "Ah, Wilderness!" and possibly one new play.

Westboro—The Red Barn Theater. Louise Galloway, director. Prentice Abbott, associate director. Third season opens on June 15, with "Dear Octopus." The acting company consists of Alice Wiley, Helen Walker, John Oliver, Wendell Corey, Warren Reid, Peter Cookson, Maurine Grey, Rose Dresser, Albert Hall, Edna May Hocker, Jean Weatherbee, and Michael St. Angel.

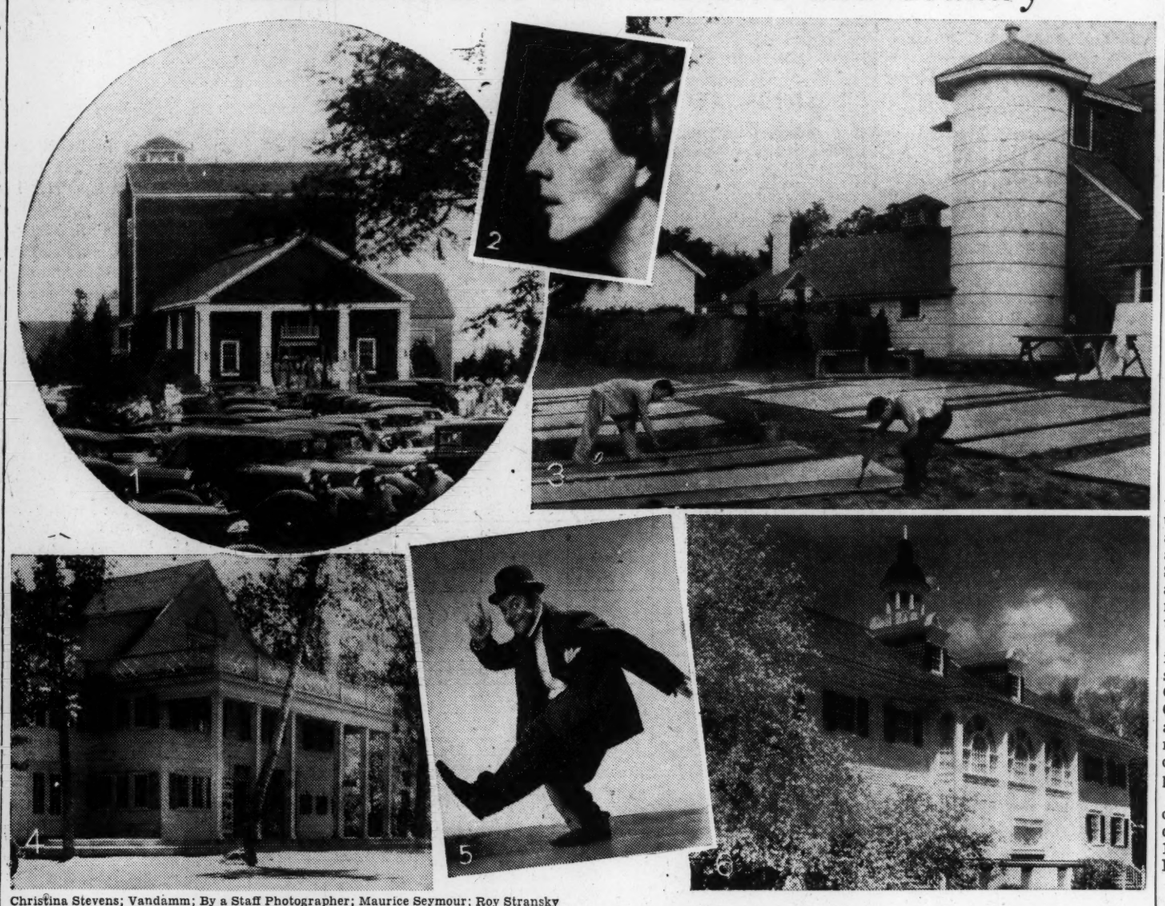
Gloucester — The Bass Rocks Theater. Under the direction of Martin Manulis, Henry Levin, and Harold A. Van Kirk. Nine-week season opens on July 1 with John Lodge and Francesca Braggiotti in "Caprice." Mady Christians in "No Time for Comedy" (July 15), Pauline Lord in "The Late Christopher Bean" (July 22), Arthur Treacher in "The Hottentot" (Aug. 5), Alison Skipworth in "Criminal at Large" (Aug. 12), Lenore Ulric in "Twentieth Century" (Aug. 19), and Ruth Chatterton in "Pygmalion" (Aug. 25).

Gloucester — Gloucester School of the Theater. Florence Cunningham, director of school. Florence Evans, stage director. Student productions on Friday and Saturday after June 29.

Martha's Vineyard — The Rice Playhouse. Opens its sixteenth season on July 1 under the new management of Charles Emerson Cook and Paul H. Whitney. The opening play is "A Bill of Divorcement," with Joanna Roos, Robert Shayne, Leo Chalzel, Barry Kelley, and Selwyn Myers. The following plays are announced: Jessica Rogers in "The Marquise" (July 8), Margaret Waller in "Family Portrait" (July 15), a new play by Bayard Veiller (July 22), Effie Shannon in "Morning's at Seven" (July 29), James Kirkwood in "Missouri Legend" (Aug. 5), Adrienne Ames in "Brief Moment" (Aug. 12), Sinclair Lewis in "Shadow and Substance" (Aug. 19).

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater. Guy Palmerton, director. A 12-week season opens on June 24, with "The Royal Family."

The Theater Turns to the Seashore and Country



Christina Stevens; Vandamm; By a Staff Photographer; Maurice Seymour; Roy Stransky

Summer Playhouses and Two of the Players to Be Seen During the Coming Season

(1) A typical scene after a matinee at the Cape Playhouse, Dennis, Mass. (2) Ethel Barrymore, who will go on a summer tour with "The School for Scandal," opening Alexander Kirkland's New England Theater Festival at Clinton, Conn., the week of June 24. (3) Summer scene at Suffern, N. Y. (4) Lakewood Theater at Skowhegan, Maine. (5) Jimmy Savo, to be seen in a one-man pantomime show at Ogunquit, Maine. (6) Berkshire Playhouse, Stockbridge, Mass.

Provincetown — The Artists Theater. Edwin Burr Pettet, director. Ten-week season opens on July 1 with "My Heart's in the Highlands." Subsequent productions will be chosen from the works of Shaw, O'Neill, Molnár, Molière, Glaspell, Wilder, and others.

Cambridge — The Cambridge Summer Theater. Under the direction of Miriam Battista, John Huntington, and Lee Falk. Eight-week season opens on July 8. Walter Slezak, Sheila Barrett, James Rennie, and other visiting stars are announced. "The Good Fairy," "Biography," "Co-Respondent Unknown," "The Spider," and a new play by Mr. Falk are promised.

Plymouth—The Plymouth Drama Festival. Franklin Trask, manager. Alison Hawley, director. Sixteen-week season opens on July 2, with "What a Life." "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," "Family Portrait," and "Tonight at 8:30" are listed at the Priscilla Beach Theater. There will be two try-outs of new plays.

Framingham Center — The Village Hall Playhouse. Alice Hazel Chandler, director. Ten-week season opens on June 26. Programs to be selected from Broadway successes. Players include Brian Gilbert, Alan Downer, Harriet Bruce, and Ruth Gilman. Performances Wednesday through Saturday.

Rhode Island

Newport — The Casino Civic Theater. Marie Louise Elkins, Emeline Roche, and Nancy Rogers, managers. Edward Massey, director. Seven-week subscription season opens on July 16, with Edward Everett Horton in "Springtime for Henry." "At Mrs. Beam's" with Doris Dudley (July 23), "Blind Alley" with Roy Hargrave (July 30), John Beal and Arline Francis in "No Time for Comedy" (Aug. 6), Norma Terris in Reginald Lawrence's new "Not In Our Stars" (Aug. 13), Jane Cowl in a new version of "Madame X" (Aug. 20), and a final play on Aug. 27. Performances Tuesday through Saturday.

Ashton—The Lippitt Players. Lauren Kenyon Woods, manager. Season opens on June 15, with "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." "Margin for Error" (June 25), "Sun-kissed" (July 2), "The Weak Link" (July 9), "The American Tragedy" (July 16), "When We Are Married" (July 23), "Family Portrait" (July 30), "Brass Ring" new (Aug. 6), "Desire Under the Elms" (Aug. 13), "Emmy May," a new musical (Aug. 20), "But Not Definitely," new (Aug. 27). With the exception of opening bill, performances are Tuesday through Sunday.

Connecticut

Clinton—New England Theater Festival. Alexander Kirkland, manager and director; Lee Strasberg, associate director. Ten-week season opens at Clinton Theater on June 24, with Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal." Other stars and attractions announced include Irene Castle in "Shadow Play" and two other Noel Coward short plays (July 8), Sheila Barrett in "Some Days You Don't," a new play by Charles Schnee (July 15), Sinclair Lewis in "Ah, Wilderness!" with Pert Kelton and Frankie Thomas (July 22), "After the Ball," a new musical romance with book and lyrics by Edward Eager and music selected from the works of Offenbach, Schubert, Von Suppe, and Johann Strauss (Aug. 5).

Ridgefield—The New England Playhouse. Philip Carr, producer. Charles Atkins, director. Season opens June 24, with Jane Pickens in "Tonight or Never." Subsequent programs include Gloria Stuart in "The Night of January 16" (July 8), Muriel Hutchinson in "Room for Two" (July 15), Margaret Anglin in "Fresh Fields" (July 22), "Wells of Jericho," a new play by R. L. Duffus (July 29), Harry Carey in "Ah, Wilderness!" (Aug. 5), Ezra Stone in "What a Life" (Aug. 12), Humphrey Bogart in "Man in Half Moon Street" (Aug. 19), Jane Winton in a swing version of "Naughty Naught."

Salisbury — Salisbury Summer Theater. Greg Mooney, managing director. A nine-week season opens at the Town Hall on July 3 with "Fresh Fields." Subsequent productions will be "A Bill of Divorcement," "The Man Who Changed His Name," "Personal Appearance," "The Shining Hour," "The Devil Takes a Bride," "Craig's Wife," and "Kind Lady." Performances Wednesday through Saturday.

Westport—The Country Playhouse. Under the joint management of John Cornell and John Haggott. A nine-week season opens on July 1 with Ina Claire in "Biography." Other scheduled attractions are Jane Cowl in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion" (July 8), John Wayne in "Green Grow the Lilacs," directed by John Ford (July 15), "The Bat," with Kent Smith, Claudia Morgan, Edith King and Romney Brent (July 22), Ethel Barrymore in "The School for Scandal" (July 29), and Paul Robeson in "The Emperor Jones," directed by James Light (Aug. 5).

Stamford — The Community Theater. Walter Batchelor and Monte Proser, producers. Nat Burns, director. The season opens on June 29 with "No Time for Comedy." Other plays on the list are "The Little Foxes," "Shadow and Substance," "Sailor Beware," "White Cargo" and three new plays.

Milford—The Plymouth Playhouse. Frank Gaunt, director. A ten-week season opens on June 29, with "The Drunkard." Other melodramas, to be embellished with olio entertainment, include "The Octoroon," "The Streets of New York," and "Murder in the Red Barn." There will be modern plays such as "What a Life," "Susan and God," and "Bachelor Born."

Ivoryton—Ivoryton Playhouse. Milton Stiefel, managing director. A 12-week series of revivals and two new plays opens on June 24.

German-American Unit Backs Allies

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Formation of the German-American Congress for Democracy, an organization of American citizens of German descent who believe in United States support for the Allies, was announced today by Dr. Frank Bohn.

Dr. Bohn, a Washington, D. C., writer and lecturer, is a son-in-law of Daniel C. Roper, former Secretary of Commerce.

"We hope to organize Germans on a national basis to support the Government in its present and future efforts to combat Hitler," explained Dr. Bohn.

"We believe Hitler and Hitlerism are the greatest danger to western civilization since the Middle Ages. We favor every aid to the Allies that is required for their victory."

Erwin H. Klaus, President of the Roland German-American Democratic Society of Greater New York, said its membership of 2,000 would affiliate with the new organization.

Canadian Indians Donate to Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Rice Lake Indians recently voted $100 to the Red Cross and a similar amount to the Salvation Army as wartime contributions, according to reports from the Ontario agencies.

A Department of Mines and Resources publication shows that earlier in the year the Council of the Six Nations at Brantford, Ontario voted $1,000 to the Red Cross, and the Mississaugas at New Credit gave $150 for the same purpose.

Job Insurance Changes Backed By Canadian Social Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Sweeping changes in Canada's system of financing and organizing unemployment insurance were recommended here recently by representatives of social welfare groups, volunteer and professional, meeting for the seventh Canadian Conference of the Association of Social Workers.

Approving the adoption of legislation implementing unemployment insurance in Canada, the conference urged in a resolution that the system be organized and financed nationally even if this involved constitutional changes. It also urged that the main cost be distributed between employer and Government, since the wage of the worker is inadequate to meet family needs in many cases, and that the system of unemployment insurance be organized for natural economic regions rather than provinces.

Insurance legislation, alone, would fail in its main objective, the resolution stated, unless it is regarded as part of a comprehensive plan to provide security. If accompanied by other similar and related legislative provisions, as well as by measures of a preventive nature, such legislation would form a valuable section of Canada's welfare statutes, it was believed.

Study of Crime Prevention

To meet the ever-present problem of crime prevention, the conference decided to set up a widely representative committee not only to study the whole field of crime prevention, but with the definite intention of taking action to bring it about.

The Canadian Welfare Council is strengthening its delinquency division, and has been consulted recently by two Provinces on better provisions for certain types of delinquents. Miss Charlotte Whitton, Executive Director of the Council, in her address, pointed out that the boy and girl between 16 and 23 years will be the highly vulnerable center of the war's disintegrating blows.

Training of Air Mechanics

The Dominion-Provincial youth training program is being carried on, with an increased emphasis on the training of aircraft mechanics and on skilled workers for occupations engaged in war production work. R. F. Thompson, supervisor, told the conference. An attempt also has been made to promote national fitness by extending the work of physical training and recreational centers.

The Association of Social Workers is a body of social workers employed in various fields of social work in Canada. Through the coordination of professional activities across Canada, it seeks to promote the professional status of social workers and standards of social work and to increase the welfare of the individual and of society.

Desert Birds Face Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Ariz.

Home life of desert birds and mammals is being laid bare by means of motion pictures, sound tracks, photoelectric cells, and automatic recorders. Such shy creatures as the pack rat and verdin have no more privacy than Irvin Cobb's goldfish.

Surprising indeed are the discoveries made by Richard Archbold of the American Museum of Natural History in New York who heads an expedition for the study of animal behavior that is now camped in the Tanque Verde foothills.

Mr. Archbold ranks as one of the world's greatest explorers, having discovered 185 new species or subspecies of animals, birds, and plants in Madagascar and Netherlands New Guinea. He was preparing a fifth expedition to New Guinea when the war interfered and he was diverted to a virgin field in Arizona.

His party includes three other natural scientists and several technicians in charge of trucks and equipment. The technicians are continually accomplishing the impossible. For instance, they made Kodachrome pictures with sound, which experts have long thought infeasible. They have a film of bird life, recording every color and every tweet, that takes over an hour to run. This may reveal many new facts, even new species, when studied. Special films have been made of owls, woodpeckers, and quail.

Every Move Recorded

Of course, most of the birds photographed knew something unusual was going on. But not so a verdin (yellow-headed titmouse) that lives in a globular nest in a spiny choya cactus. All through the period while she hatched and raised a spring family, her every movement was set down by a hidden instrument because every time she left or entered the nest she crossed an infrared beam. A thermometer regularly recorded the inside temperature of her nest, and other observations were made automatically.

Making a similar history of a pack rat proved more difficult because of its habit of burrowing new exits from the pile of sticks and chips which is its home. Finally a series of stones and wire barricades held her to a single entrance. The thermometer showed that the temperature of her sleeping compartment scarcely varied from 80 degrees on the warmest days or coolest nights. This indicates that the pack rate likes comfort and understands insulation.

Rats Studied

Pack rats, sometimes known as trade rats, are well known rodents of southwestern deserts because of the trouble they make for campers. They carry off anything that strikes their fancy, usually leaving some worthless object in its place. Equally interesting to students are the long-tailed kangaroo rats, also being intensively studied by the Archbold expedition. Ring-tailed cats, sometimes known as civets, also are under study because almost nothing is known about their life and habits.

An incident of mammal investigations was capture of a desert shrew, tiny and blue. This animal is so rare that many persons who have spent their lives in Arizona never heard of it.

—Ernest Douglas.

C. I. O. Miner Wins Canadian House Seat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Congress of Industrial Organization for the first time in its Canadian history will be represented by one of its members in the Canadian House of Commons.

The seat was won in recent elections by Claire Gillis, a working miner at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and prominent in the affairs of District No. 26, United Mine Workers of America.

Americas Scan Type of Arms Needed to Solidify Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — Now that United States assistance is entering a practical stage for defense of continental republics, there has been much speculation regarding South American arms necessities.

Uruguay is the first country to divulge a rearmament program. It is the first of any size in 40 years—though modest enough. The amount is 10,000,000 pesos or $3,800,000. Purchases will include many classes of air and antiair arms, artillery for the total renewal of coastal defense, and two 1,500-ton destroyers. Improvements will also be made in the Cruiser Uruguay, which will be converted into a training ship.

The A. B. C. countries—Argentina, Brazil, and Chile—had made unofficial inquiries in Washington about proposed facilities while the arms assistance law in the United States was under discussion. Any assistance from European arms manufacturers is out of the question at this time.

Argentina recently reinforced its navy with two cruisers and seven destroyers, but President Ortiz said this is not enough. The Government, therefore, requires and is in a position to pay for more units. The need is urgent and directly associated with the European menace.

In battleships, Argentina has only the old Rivadavia and Moreno, completed in American yards in 1914-15 and refitted there ten years later.

Modern Coastal Defense

Public opinion in Argentina has been prepared, indeed, it has pressed for extended and modernized coastal defense, greater activity in the Patagonian bases, development of home shipyards, a bigger air force and better-equipped army. These requirements are all being studied in the light of American facilities and the inability to purchase elsewhere.

Chile is in the market for two 8,000-ton cruisers—a pressing necessity, according to high naval officers. Contracts were virtually placed in Europe when the war broke out. It is accepted as certain that efforts will be made to get these built in the United States under the most favorable terms available.

Chile has one battleship, the Almirante Latorre, modernized in British yards. It is the strongest single ship in South American waters, but it has been a burden on national economy in crisis years. There are three old cruisers, of little fighting value, eight fairly modern English-built destroyers, and nine submarines.

Chile's army is in greater need of equipment renewal, while the air force has been unfortunate with the small amount of new material the Government was able to provide it. An American air mission has now been contracted and it is obvious that new planes and engines will be purchased in the United States.

Brazilian Navy Increased

Brazil has been extremely active in increasing its naval strength, which until three years ago was made up principally of two old battleships, two old cruisers and a few lighter craft. It undertook the home construction, with American materials, of three 1,500-ton Mahan class destroyers, and, also, six mine-layers and two gunboats. It has four submarines, three recently delivered from Italy.

Destroyer strength is weak, however, and it is here that American assistance will be valuable at this time. Compliance with an order for six placed in England is not anticipated owing to war conditions. The old battleships Minas Geraes and São Paulo are being refitted at home.

Equal if not more attention is being given to air strength and coastal defense. Heavy artillery was purchased in the United States recently, but more and bigger orders of every description must necessarily be placed.

In Peru, discussion has revived on a $50,000,000 naval rearmament program first presented during the Benavides regime. This country, like Brazil, has recurred traditionally to the United States for naval technical guidance.

Veteran West Coast Vessels Filling War-Depleted Ranks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore. — Within a short time four barges will be transporting lumber and logs from coast mills in Oregon and Washington to California markets, replacing steam schooners and other regular carriers which have been sold to the Allies.

Pioneering in the new transportation was the steel barge Nisqually of Aberdeen, which carried more than 1,000,000 board feet of lumber on its first trip from South Bend to San Diego more than a month ago. This barge, constructed from the mid-section of a wreck-damaged freighter, has deep wells for short length lumber. For several years it has transported peeler logs to Aberdeen from the Columbia River and from Oregon Coast ports.

Being fitted for the same growing service, the former sailing schooner North Bend, which grounded on Sand Island at the mouth of the Columbia in 1929 and worked herself free more than a year later, is now undergoing general reconditioning in a Portland drydock.

Owned for several years by the Knappton Towboat Company of Astoria, the North Bend was purchased by the Umpqua Transportation Company for taking lumber for southern Oregon Coast mills to California ports. She will be towed by the tug Umpqua, also owned by the same firm.

Two large scows have been obtained by Frank Ultican of Aberdeen, Wash., with a view of carrying lumber and logs in the coastwise trade. He recently purchased the tug Klihyam and equipped it with a 1,000-horsepower engine for offshore towing.

Idle in Astoria also is the former four-masted schooner William Taylor, which was fitted into an ice-carrying barge for the tuna fleet last summer. On account of a poor run of the fish, this vessel saw but little service.

Her sister ship, the four-masted schooner Sir Thomas Lipton, is moored in Young's Bay. Her recent sale by the estate of her late master, Capt. John Trainor, has aroused some interest as to her future use.

Californian Future Farmers Get Gifts of Pigs in Stock Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—For the purpose of increasing interest in farm development in this vicinity, the local branch of Sears, Roebuck & Co. has sponsored a perpetual stock improvement project, and recently distributed a pig to each of 56 members of the Future Farmers of America.

Certificates of ownership were presented the boys at a dinner at the Hotel Sainte Claire, where 112 youths from five counties and 14 high schools were in attendance and heard educational talks on the care and feeding of swine, including an outline of the program eventually to supply every member of the Future Farmers of America in this district with a pig to study by actual practice the art of successful hog raising.

Each F. F. A. Chapter in 14 high schools held an essay contest to select four boys to receive the pigs. The boys received 40 per cent for past records in agricultural projects, while their ability and their facilities to raise pure-bred litters counted 60 per cent in winning the prizes.

Each boy will be required to raise the pig, breed it, and return one pig to the sponsor, who in turn will re-distribute the pigs so that next year 56 more boys will have the same opportunity.

The sponsor will finance a show and judging contest event in San Jose in the fall, at which time the animals will be judged as breeding stock.

First prize will be a $100 scholarship credit at California Polytechnic School at San Luis Obsipo, second prize a fine grade of dairy-type heifer, and third prize will be a pure-bred boar. Each contestant in the show will receive 50 baby chicks.

The project will be directed by vocational agricultural teachers in the schools. The five counties represented consists of Alameda, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara.

Alberta Drilling In Search for Oil Sets New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta—Breaking all records in the history of the Province, a total of 374,287 feet were drilled in Alberta during 1939 in search for oil, according to a schedule of oil wells released by F. K. Beach, petroleum engineer of the provincial Department of Lands and Mines.

On an estimated cost basis of $20 a foot, the footage drilled in the Province last year represented an expenditure of $7,485,740. This does not include large capital expenditures for drilling rigs.

Nearest approach to the 1939 drilling record was the footage figure for 1929. In that year 370,597 feet were drilled. The 1939 figure includes 281,274 feet or approximately 53 miles drilled in the Turner Valley structure. In the foothills, west of Turner Valley, the footage was 25,891 and the footage for the rest of Alberta was 67,122.

Coal Buyers in Berlin Carry Fuel to Basement

BERLIN (AP)—Dumping coal on the sidewalks, a peacetime offense against a police ordinance, has become a virtue for the duration of the war.

With so many Germans at the front, coal dealers cannot spare men to carry the coal from the trucks into the basements. Now they may dump their load on the sidewalk and let the customer himself get the coal under his roof.

Amazing Performances at California State High School Track and Field Meet

Prep School Training Helps Many to Stardom

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Joaquin Valley city of Visalia was the scene of this year's track and field meet of the California Interscholastic Federation. The 32 teams which competed there on May 25 represented the cream of California high schools. Heats were run off in the afternoon and the finals under floodlights. As the results plainly indicate, the high schools of this State are splendid athletic nurseries for the various universities and because of the excellent start the youngsters get in their prep days, it is little wonder that so many of them develop into world-record holders and Olympic champions. Some of the performances by the youngsters were better than those established a quite a number of university dual meets throughout the Nation this year.

The star of the sprint races was Eddie Morris of Huntington Beach who won the 100-yard dash in 9.7, and came back later in the evening to capture the 220 in the very creditable time of 21.3. Needless to say, the university coach who gets this speedy youngster will have very little developing to do as he is already a classy sprinter. Young Lewis of Compton sped over the quarter-mile in the amazing time (for a high school boy) of 48.8. Lane of San Rafael won the 880 yards in the excellent time of 1:57.5.

The 120-yard high hurdles resulted in a great race between Reiss of Burlingame and Hale of Bakersfield with the judges unable to separate the two youngsters. Their time of 14.7 established a new record for the event. Newman of Long Beach won the high jump with a leap of 6ft. 4½in.—a slightly better height than that achieved by Canham of Michigan in winning this event in the 1940 Big Ten meet.

Steele of Santa Rosa won the 12-pound shot with a distance of 54ft. 4½in., and Moore of Piedmont and Ferguson of Inglewood proved themselves most promising vaulters with a height of 13 feet. Kellen Ramirez, a 16-year-old freshman from Edison Technical High at Fresno, won the mile in the amazing time (for a boy his age), of 4:31.5. Of Mexican nationality, he weighs 119 pounds and is 5 feet 4 high. His coach, Hal Biknell, speaks in the highest terms of the boy's competitive spirit, courage and modesty. Bakersfield High won the team championship with Hoover High of Glendale second, and a three-way tie for third between Huntington Beach, Santa Monica, and Long Beach Jordan.

A Comparison

The results of two Australian championship track and field meets for boys have been received and it is now possible to make a relative comparison of the athletic merits of the youth of California and those of Melbourne and Sydney. The age limit of 20 years is the same in all three cases although in Australia boys between 16 and 20 attend Public Schools, the age limit for high schools in that country being 16. The results show the California boys to be superior in every comparable event. However, it must be remembered that the Australian boys are at a disadvantage in the important matter of tracks, training facilities, and coaching. No educational institution in Australia is permitted to secure the services of a professional to coach its track and field team and consequently the coaching is left to one of the teachers.

Potentially, the Australian boy is the equal to any in the world and if he had the same advantages as the youth of California would be a worthy opponent in all the track and field events. Therefore the superiority of the California boys is as much a matter of coaching, training facilities and tracks, as it is a superiority of individual achievement.

Events	Melbourne	Sydney	California
100 Yards	10⅓ secs.	10 secs.	9.7 secs. (Morris)
220 yards	23 secs.	22 secs.	21.3 secs. (Morris)
440 yards	51 7-10 secs.	51½ secs.	48.8 secs. (Lewis)
880 yards	2:00⅘ secs.	2:05½ secs.	1:57.5 secs. (Lane)
Mile	4:46⅕ secs.	4:43 1-10 secs.	4:31.5 secs. (Ramirez)
High jump	6 feet 1¼ inches	5 feet 8 inches	6 ft. 4½ in. (Newman)
Broad jump	20 feet 3 inches	21 feet 9 inches	22 ft. 2½ in. (Shopp)
12-pound shot	48 feet 5¼ inches	46 feet 1 inch	54 ft. 4½ in. (Steele)

Here is a partial list of some of the athletes who started their athletic career in a California high school.

100 yds, Frank Wykoff, Clyde Jeffrey 9.4
220 yards, Clyde Jeffrey 20.6
400 meters, Archie Williams 46.1
440 yards, Ben Eastman 46.4
880 yards, Elroy Robinson 1:49.6
Mile, Louis Zamperini 4:08.8
Two-Mile, Louis Zamperini 9:18.9
120 yd high hurdl's, Sam Klopstock 14.1
220 yd low hurd'ls, Earl Vickery 22.9
16-pound shot, John Lyman 54-9½
Discus—Ken Carpenter, 174-1 13-64. Phil Fox, 172-4½.
Pole Vault—C. Warmedam (15 feet) W. Sefton (14-11). G. Varoff (14-6½).
High Jump—C. Johnson (6-9¾). Lester Steers (6-9⅝). J. Wilson (6-9⅜). V. Marty (6-9⅛).
Broad Jump—Bob Clark (25-11½). A. Olson (25-8⅞).
Javelin—Ken. Churchill (226-1¾). J. Mottram (220-10⅝).

H. Archie Richardson

Woodruff Betters 800 World Record

COMPTON, Calif. (AP)—John Woodruff ran 800 meters in 1m., 48.6s. at the Compton invitation track and field carnival last night to better the world's record by one second.

Woodruff, Pittsburgh's National Collegiate champion last year, held the lead throughout and finished 10 yards ahead of Paul Moore of Stanford. Moore was timed at 1m., 49s.

Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

National Open Wind-Struck

CANTERBURY GOLF CLUB, Cleveland—Wind and rain proved a little too much for Sam Snead June 7 and the boy from the mountain country fell back into a three-way tie with Lawson Little and Horton Smith with 141 at the half-way stage of the National open golf championship.

Sam, whose 67 in the opening round broke all open records, was the big show yesterday. A tremendous crowd followed his every stroke and nearly made it impossible for him to play several holes. A sudden, violent windstorm struck him on the fourth hole, and at the short 17th he took a disastrous 5 to finish with a 74, two strokes over par.

Little, playing around early before the storm blew up, shot himself a brililant 69 to catch Snead. Horton Smith, playing late after the elements had subsided, produced a 71—even par—to make it a trio at 141.

Frank Walsh, the veteran, stroked the only other 69 of the day to land all by himself in the second notch at 142. Ben Hogan and Sam Parks, Jr., were deadlocked at 143.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jean Bauer Wins Final

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Jean Bauer of Metacomet, playing the last seven holes in 28 strokes—even men's par—defeated the defending champion, Helen Waterhouse, 3 and 2, and won the Rhode Island women's golf championship June 7.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gracyn Wheeler Victor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Gracyn Wheeler, chop-stroke ace from Santa Monica, Calif., was the women's singles tennis champion of New England today and a part of the women's doubles championship team.

Miss Wheeler defeated Mrs. George Andrade of Miami, Fla., 7—5, 6—4, June 7, to win the singles crown and then teamed with Helen Pedersen of Stamford to defeat Mrs. Andrade and Millicent Hirsch of New York, 10—8, 3—6, 6—0, for the doubles title.

♪ ♪ ♪

MILWAUKEE—A powerful display of team strength and balance gave Marquette University its second straight Central Collegiate track and field championship last night over a field of 31 rivals in the 15th annual running of the meet.

A heavy rain fell through more than half the meet.

The Hilltoppers piled up a total of 41 1-5 points.

The only new record was set by Indiana's Archie Harris, husky Negro, who sailed the discus 163ft. 8¾in. His mark broke the 1939 mark of 162ft. 9½in., set by William Faymonville of Notre Dame.

Harris went on to take shot put honors with a heave of 49ft. 1¾in., the only entrant to win two first places.

♪ ♪ ♪

Succeeds Southworth

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Estel Crabtree, centerfielder and captain of the Rochester Red Wings in the International League, was named manager of the club June 7. He succeeds Billy Southworth, who moves up as pilot of the parent St. Louis National League team.

♪ ♪ ♪

PHILADELPHIA — New England's defending champions from Boston and the Eastern team from New York won their way into the finals of the annual Eleonora R. Sears women's intersectional tennis cup competition June 7.

Losing only one singles match the New England team defeated the Middle Atlantic States team from Baltimore, 8 to 1, while the Eastern team had a nip-and-tuck battle before defeating the Middle States team from Philadelphia, 5 to 4.

♪ ♪ ♪

GALES FERRY, Conn.—The Yale varsity crew went for a nine-mile row on the Thames River last night shortly after it arrived in the Gales Ferry camp to begin two weeks of training for the four-mile season's final race against Harvard on June 21.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Result June 7

At Springfield, Mass.: Springfield 7, Connecticut 6.

CAPE ANN BOATS
See The VAGABOND
Alden design. L.O.A. 21' 3¾" Trunk cabin, sleeps 2 or 3.
The MIDSHIPMITE
L.O.A. 14½'. Fast Class Sloop. Best dollar for dollar value
North Shore One Design Class
L.O.A. 15½' Fast V Bottom Sloop
Send for Catalogue M
WHITTIER & LOW
Route Junctions 1A and 121, Ipswich, Mass.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Fenway Park

Sport Reaches a New Stage

© Fox

Simultaneous Snooker by the great Joe Davis. The left-handed gentleman is all done by mirrors

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

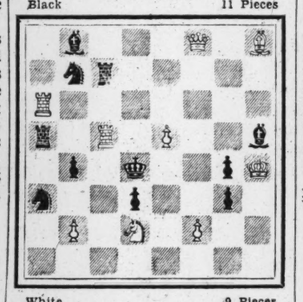
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 8, 1940

Problem No. 2251

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

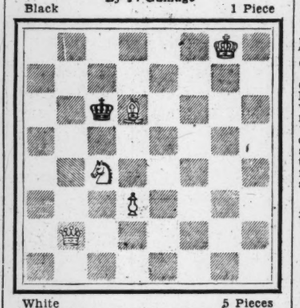
White to play and mate in two

(Fifth prize, Hampstead and Highgate Express International Tourney, 1906.)

Problem No. 2252

By F. Gamage

Black 1 Piece



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Miniature, from the St. John Globe, 1902.)

Solutions to Problems

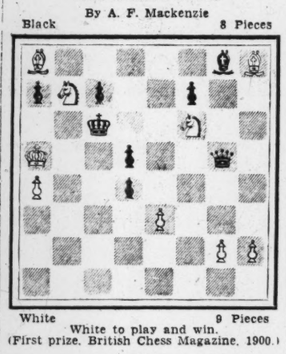
No. 2249. Q-R5
No. 2250. 1 Q-Kt3 K-R3
2. Q-Kt8
1 other
2 Q-B7

End-Game No. 514. White must lose. Move the pawn back to QR6, and we have the Alekhine-Euwe position in which Alekhine missed the drawing line. The drawing variation will be published next week, so that readers will have a chance to work it out themselves

End-Game No. 515

By A. F. Mackenzie

Black 8 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and win.

(First prize, British Chess Magazine, 1900.)

Notes

The blindfold expert Koltanowski is now living in New York. Both he and his wife have taken out their first papers and plan to live in this country permanently. In the past year or so he has given many exhibitions of his skill in this country and Central America. Koltanowski's ability to play twenty or thirty games simultaneously blindfold is uncanny, and only Alekhine can equal him.

A fifteen year-old East Orange schoolboy, Franklin Howard has qualified for the finals in the New Jersey championship.

The game below was one of Reshevsky's best efforts in the championship tournament, concluded late in May in New York. At the time it was played Pinkus was within striking distance of first place, and he had proved a hard nut to crack. But Reshevsky once again demonstrated his ability to come through in a pinch. The game proceeded along positional lines, with the action centering on White's open QB file. At a critical point, Reshevsky offered his QP, and demonstrated some six or seven moves later that it could not be taken.

Queen's Pawn Game

Reshevsky White	Pinkus Black	Reshevsky White	Pinkus Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 B-Kt3	B-R3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 Q-Kt2	P-R3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	20 K-R2	B-K3
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	21 P-QR4	B-B2
5 Q-Kt3	P-B3	22 P-K	R-R
6 P-K3	Castles	23 Kt-Q3	P-Kt3
7 Kt-B3	PxP	24 R-B2	P-K3
8 BxP	QKt-Q2	25 R-Q	B-B
9 CastlesKR	Kt-Kt3	26 P-K4	Kt-K2
10 B-Kt2	B-K3	27 P-R5(a)	QxP
11 Q-B2	QKt-Q4	28 QxQ	RxQ
12 B-K5	B-B4	29 PxP	P-K4
13 Q-Q2	R-B	30 KtxP	RxKtP
14 KR-B	Q-Q2	31 Kt-Q7	B-Kt6
15 P-KR3	KR-Q	32 R-QKt	BxR
16 KtxKt	KtxKt	33 RxR	Kt-Q4
17 P-QKt4	P-B3	34 P-Kt7	Resigns

(a) Positionally this aims to eliminate the Kt:P which prevents Kt-B5 by White. The combination is, so to speak, of secondary importance.

Adams, the Boston expert, played uneven chess in the championship tournament. His games with Kashdan and Green were very fine, and against Simonson and Seidman he blundered badly and threw away wins. But against Folland, once he castled on his queen's side, he was in difficulty and was unable to build the king side attack he had hoped for. Folland skillfully forced the position on the queen's side, and concluded with a pretty sacrifice.

Sicilian Defense

Adams White	Folland Black	Adams White	Folland Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 P-Kt5	B-R8
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	21 K-Kt	PxKt
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 KxB	PxP
4 Kt-B3	PxP	23 R-QKt	P-P
5 KtxP	P-KKt3	24 RxP	Q-R2ch
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	25 K-Kt2	Kt-K4
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	26 Q-Kt4	Kt-B5ch
8 Q-Q2	Kt-KKt5	27 K-B	K-B2
9 BxKt	BxB	28 Q-B3	Kt-K4
10 P-B3	B-K3	29 Q-K3	Q-R8ch
11 KtxB	PxKt	30 R-Kt	RxPch
12 B-R6	B-B3	31 KxR	R-Bch
13 Kt-K2	R-QB	32 K-Q2	Q-R7ch
14 CastlesQR	Kt-K4	33 K-K	QxRch
15 P-QKt3	P-QKt4	34 K-B2	R-B7ch
16 Kt-Q4	Q-Q2	35 K-Kt3	QxR
17 P-KKt4	Kt-B3	36 Q-B4ch	K-K
18 KtxKtP	Q-K13	Resigns	
19 P-QR4	P-R3		

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 3, Toronto 0.
Montreal 3, Syracuse 1.
Buffalo 9, Baltimore 6.
Newark 8, Rochester 0.

American Association

Milwaukee 5, Louisville 4.
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 6, Toledo 0.
Minneapolis at Columbus, postponed, wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco 12, San Diego 8.
Seattle 4, Oakland 3.
Hollywood 2, Portland 1.
Sacramento 14, Los Angeles 5.

Texas League

Fort Worth 10, Dallas 9.
Tulsa 9, Oklahoma City 7.
Houston 6, Beaumont 1.
Shreveport 5, San Antonio 2.

Southern Association

Atlanta 12, Knoxville 4.
Birmingham 5, Little Rock 4.
Chattanooga 8-9, Nashville 12-8.
New Orleans 2-4, Memphis 1-11.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 6, Elmira 3.
Springfield 4, Binghamton 2.
Albany 6, Hartford 4.
Scranton at Williamsport, postponed, rain and lights failure.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	23	15	.625
Cleveland	27	18	.600
Detroit	24	18	.571
New York	23	20	.535
Chicago	20	25	.444
Washington	20	26	.435
Philadelphia	18	24	.429
St. Louis	16	27	.372

Results June 7

Detroit 7, Boston 1
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2
New York 5, Cleveland 4
Washington 3, Chicago 2

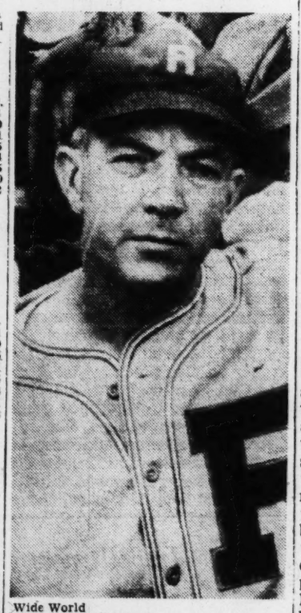
National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	27	11	.711
Cincinnati	29	13	.690
New York	22	15	.595
Chicago	23	22	.511
St. Louis	15	24	.385
Philadelphia	14	23	.378
Pittsburgh	13	23	.361
Boston	12	24	.333

Results June 7

Chicago 5, Boston 3.
St. Louis 3, New York 2.
Pittsburgh 10, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 2 (11 innings).

The New England Senior Golfers' Association will hold its 19th annual tournament at Woodland next Tuesday and Wednesday, with Charles E. Mason of The Country Club defending the championship he won last year over the same course witha 36-hole total of 154. Eighteen holes of medal play will be played each day.



Wide World

Billy Southworth, manager of the Rochester Red Wings, who has been appointed to succeed Ray Blades as manager of the St. Louis Cardinals.

And Talking of . . . Variety

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sport in the Spotlight

LONDON—Besides getting more and more variety in British sport as the war proceeds, we are also getting more and more sport in British variety. The latest accession of this kind to the vaudeville stage being Joe Davis and his billiards. Which you might almost describe as a juggling act with a difference.

Most of the dextrous individuals who use billiard balls and cues on the stage throw them about in the air with light abandon, a top hat and an umbrella, or balance them in such a way that they form a base for supporting household furniture on the forehead or point of the chin. But the good Mr. Davis, many-times champion of English billiards, uses them just as they were meant to be used—on an ordinary billiard table.

Although the wizardry with which he entertains his theater audience is, therefore, in no sense an illusion, the success of Joe's act is explained in great measure by the fact that, like the disappearing lady and other offerings of that character, it is all done by mirrors. Or, at any rate, some of it is done by one mirror—a mirror measuring 21 feet by 4 feet, placed at an angle behind the old maestro's table so that people in the stalls, below the level of the table-top, can see all that goes forward thereon.

This adjunct had to be introduced because, while it is all most regular for a stage to slope down towards the footlights for the benefit of the audience, the behavior of the balls would be all most irregular if a billiard table did the same thing.

A Popular Line

Joe treats the customers to a varied display of the more spectacular shots in his repertoire, and, besides these trick effects, gives some "straight" Billiards and Snooker, greatly appreciated by all members of the audience who themselves play these games. This means a great many members, indeed.

Joe's performance can be written down as one of the most popular of the Sports Page topics that have been taken out of their context, so to speak, and featured on the stage. And one says this, bearing in mind the great success recently of Henry Cotton and his golf, and of various people who, from time to time, have treated us to thespian versions of Table Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Badminton, Skating and even Pony Polo.

The last-named was rather more ingenious than genuine. For, although the ponies were real ponies and the players real players, the goals were located overhead and the ball was a big inflated bladder, beaten around with wooden staves.

This, if you like, was a travesty of a great game. But most of the sporting shows put on here have owed their attractiveness to the fact that they provided devotees of a sport with the opportunity to study a great exponent of it in action. Usually in a highly spectacular phase of action.

Cotton, for example, gave a display almost as useful as a private lesson. One of the things he did was to don a pair of luminous gloves and swing a club with a luminous head on a blacked-out stage. The total effect being that the audience found itself studying, as it were, a living diagram, illustrative of the perfectly grooved swing.

A somewhat similar diagrammatic effect was obtained—though with greater difficulty, I imagine—by a couple of table tennis experts who played against one another in darkness, using luminous bats to propel a luminous ball over a luminous net on a table with luminous lines marking the edges. Most illuminating.

Vanishing Trick

For me, the most entertaining memory of sport on the stage is the legacy of a rehearsal at the Coliseum, London, some years ago, when the management was putting on a Highland Gathering, complete with Scottish mountains on the backdrop, synthetic heather, and husky athletes famed at Braemar.

A high spot in the program was tossing the caber, a peculiarly Scottish form of recreation which involves balancing 300 pounds of tapering tree-trunk, 15 feet long, in the cupped hands, running forward with it, and then heaving it so that it pitches on what you might term the upper end, as a prelude to toppling over.

The perfect toss sends it straight over—at 12 o'clock, as it were—and a less successful one causes it to fall in the region of 9 or 3 o'clock. In the stage presentation of this skillful and strenuous feat, the tosser hurled the caber onto a big pile of mats.

What I want to tell you about, however, is the only known instance of the caber being tossed out of sight. I have seen a lot of comical things at the Coliseum in my time, but nothing much funnier than the expression on the caber-tosser's face as the ponderous missile disappeared through the stage floorboards.

Around The Hub

Harvard's varsity baseball team will engage in the only two local college contests next week, when it meets Brown at Brighton Tuesday and Tufts at Medford Saturday. These games will be the last collegiate contests of the season locally, except for the Harvard-Yale baseball game at Soldiers Field June 19. The Crimson and the Blue wind up the 1939-40 year by the following week, meeting in the annual crew races and baseball game at New London. In crew, the combination race will be rowed Thursday afternoon, June 20, while the freshman jayvee, and varsity races will take place Friday. In baseball, the first game is at Yale June 18, the second at Harvard June 19, and the third at New London June 21.

♪ ♪ ♪

Richard C. Floyd of Brookline was re-elected President of the Harvard Varsity Club at its annual meeting last night at the club house in Cambridge. Sherman Gray of the class of '41, a member of both the crew and hockey teams, was elected Vice-President, and John P. Chase, former hockey captain and baseball player, was elected Secretary Treasurer. Floyd announced that the club's annual dinner will be held Oct. 11, eve of the Harvard-Michigan game. Speakers will include Bill Cunningham, Coaches Fritz Crisler of Michigan and Dick Harlow of Harvard, and Athletic Directors Yost of Michigan and Bingham of Harvard.

♪ ♪ ♪

This evening Bear Hill Golf Club's new club house will be dedicated at a dinner to be held in the new building on the Stoneham course. Invited guests at the dinner include C. Campbell Patterson, President of the M. G. A.; Melville P. Merritt, Secretary of the M. G. A.; Margaret Curtis, President of the W. G. A.; Eugene "Skip" Wogan, President of the N. E. P. G. A., presidents of neighboring golf clubs, and town officials of Stoneham and Wakefield. On Sunday the club house will be open for inspection, and in the afternoon an exhibition match will be played between Harry Nettlebladt of Framingham, Jim Fogerty of Myopia, Tom Mahan of United Shoe, and George Apple of Bear Hill. In addition there will be exhibition tennis matches by Caroline and Jeanette Murphy, Hendrick Kulik, and Herbert Ross, members of the United Shoe Machinery A. A.

Dodgers Back in First; Blades Leaves St. Louis

By the Associated Press

Ray Blades is out and the Brooklyn Dodgers are in.

The responsibility for the major leagues' first managerial crackup of 1940 should be spread in a lot of directions, but the Dodgers will have to shoulder their share of the blame, because they are doing everything the St. Louis Cardinals were supposed to do this season.

It was more than a coincidence that yesterday as the Cards fired Blades and hired Billy Southworth, the indomitable Dodgers drove back into first place in the National League with a 4-2 eleven-inning conquest of the Cincinnati Reds.

Met New Pilot in New York

This was the sixth straight in a new winning streak for Brooklyn and the two immediately preceding triumphs had come at the expense of the Cardinals. One of them, 10-1 Tuesday night, probably caused Sam Breadon to decide to swap managers in St. Louis, because he left the next day for New York to meet Southworth, pilot of the Cards' Rochester farm in the International League.

The Cards were the "glamour team" of last season, soaring from sixth to second place under Blades' guidance, and were labelled as the team that could rout the Reds this year. Instead, the Dodgers have become baseball's bright boys.

They gave a stirring show at Cincinnati yesterday, winning on a two-run homer by Dolph Camilli in the eleventh and stopping Bucky Walters' undefeated streak at nine games.

Five Scoreless Innings

Hugh Casey, the hurler the Reds whipped May 1 to end the Dodgers' sensational string of nine victories dating from the start of the season, pitched five scoreless innings in relief and got credit for the victory and a taste of sweet revenge.

The Cardinals, under the temporary handling of Coach Mike Gonzales, squeezed past the New York Giants 3-2, with the help of five double plays, and advanced into fifth place. Southworth will take charge of the club Monday. He ought to know the magnitude of the task ahead because he replaced another "miracle manager" of the Cards, Bill McKechnie, in 1929, the year after McKechnie won the pennant. Southworth lasted till July and then the Cards brought back McKechnie, who had been at Rochester.

Bees Drop In

Another swap in positions in yesterday's general upheaval in the National League saw the Pittsburgh Pirates finally get out of the cellar and the Boston Bees drop in. The Pirates pounded out 18 hits to crush the Phillies 10-4. The Chicago Cubs beat the Bees 5-3 with Bill Nicholson hitting his third homer in two days and Claude Passeau pitching eight-hit ball.

The New York Yankees handed Cleveland and Bob Feller a 5-4 beating, bunching four singles for two runs in the ninth. The Tribe was held to five hits, one of them Hal Trosky's 14th home run.

Cleveland's setback preserved the Boston Red Sox' half game lead in the American League although Hal Newhouser baffled the Bostons with seven-hit pitching that enabled the Detroit Tigers to win 7-1.

The Washington Senators edged out the Chicago White Sox 3-2 and squeezed past the same club into fifth place in the standings. It was the seventh triumph for Dutch Leonard.

Rookie Al Brancato took care of the Philadelphia Athletics, beating the St. Louis Browns 3-2 by driving in all the A's runs on a triple, a double and a single. Nelson Potter kept six hits scattered.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Boston Red Sox rallied for eight runs in ninth inning to whip Cleveland 10-8.

Middies Elect Lemos

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Midshipman W. E. Lemos, Riverside, R. I., has been named captain of the naval academy sailing team by Commander Warde P. Davis, Graduate Manager of Athletics.

Amherst Elects Durkes

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Richard S. Durkes, of Dixon, Ill., has been chosen to lead the Amherst College golf team next season, succeeding Bob Bingham, New England college champion.

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The Home Forum

John Bourke

HE CAME TO US soon after high school, and for the first few days we set him to recording quotations in a big book. Recently, he told us, he had been delivering meat for a butcher; he liked the open air, the moving about, but he wanted to try office work. He looked better fitted for his previous job than for anything we could offer him; he was big and strong and unquenchably vigorous. Writing was not especially easy for him; he clutched the pen too tightly, and wrote with hard strokes like a policeman making out a traffic ticket. But his intentness was reassuring, and his rough hands were scrubbed a commendable pink. A square peg he undoubtedly was, but there was a possibility that his corners would wear round or that the round hole where we put him would grow square and more comfortable as time went on.

There was more to the job than writing in a book, and day by day we added to his duties. The jobs were small, but the list was surprisingly long: unlock in the morning, open the switchboard, scoop up the mail from under the letter slot, open the windows. Dust the furniture, see to the inkwells, the calendars, the stenographers' pencils. During the day, there was the writing in the big book. And errands to the bank, to the clubs, to the ticket-offices. As the list grew, the spirits of John Bourke seemed gradually to rise. It was easy to see that he did not like writing in that big book; he did it, and promptly, but the smaller its place in the daily economy the better it suited him.

* * *

What really caused him to glow with pleasure was errands. New office boys usually get lost the first day, and call up on the telephone after a while to say: "There's no such building at 54 East. But there's one by that name at 55 East. Will that do?" Not so John. Perhaps his training with the butcher had oriented him. He had a street guide to which he sometimes referred; he memorized all the hotels and railroad stations without effort; he knew how he could get into the bank as much as twenty minutes after closing time. He was at home in crowds, he liked the bustle and movement of the streets. And he loved the opportunity to shut the big black book, get up from his swivel chair and go somewhere.

It developed that another of his routine duties met with John's favor — cleaning desks. I have known office boys who did not like to dust. John was of different feather. He not only dusted each desk, each penholder, each trinket, but he took a damp towel and went after the thumb prints on the glass desk tops. These operations would have sufficed the average office boy for years on end, but John tolerated their shortcomings only because there was no time, between 8:30 and 9:00 a. m., to do better.

* * *

However, there were times when the men were out of the office. Sometimes De Lacey would go out and say: "I shan't be back." Two minutes thereafter John, with furniture polish, soap, rags and bucket, would come to me. "Is it all right to clean his desk now?"

He was thorough. I used to wait half-an-hour and then look in on him. The private office would be in enormous disorder, De Lacey's rolltop stripped of its most intimate secrets, letter trays and correspondence files and big envelopes marked "Sundry Pend'g" piled on the chairs. John, in shirt sleeves and whistling happily, would be working over the mahogany with soapsuds and energy. He washed off the grime, rinsed the wood with cold water, put on the polish with a right good will. It was our Era of Gleaming Furniture.

One morning, John said: "I think we might as well stop writing these quotations in that black book. I've been here five months, writing it up every day, and in all that time nobody has looked in it once."

"John," I said, "I'll let you know." The fact was, he had penetrated a managerial secret—the only purpose of the big black book was to make sure the office boy had plenty to do. Nobody had referred to it since 1909; nobody ever would, and John was the first boy with perspicacity to discern the fact. I went to De Lacey, shut the door, and explained the emergency.

"We'll have to think of something," De Lacey agreed. "He can't polish furniture and run errands all the time. And he has caught us flatfooted about that book. See if you can't find a place for him in the shop."

* * *

There was no place for John in the shop. He remained where he was and, for four days, fretted through the unoccupied stretches in the afternoons. Then the sales-manager sent in a rack of plated metal parts which had been used for a convention exhibit. We unpacked them, and John reassembled the rack in our office lobby. There was a glitter in his eye as the excelsior fell away and one chromium gimcrack after another came into view. Immediately after the display was reassembled, John got rags and whiting and went to work. It helped him wonderfully; it had book-writing beaten forty ways.

One thing all boys have in common—they grow up. One morning, arriving at work much beforehand, I was amazed to hear my buzzer ring from De Lacey's office. I had never known him to be so early. While I hurried to answer, the buzzer sounded again. And, as I opened the door, I saw a thumb poised above the button, ready for yet a third jab. The thumb was big and strong and scrubbed pink; the feet on the desk were large and eloquent, and the form in De Lacey's chair was John Bourke. He jumped up, red-faced, and grabbed his towel and duster. "Good morning!" he shouted. He put the window up and down three times and began dusting furiously.

We couldn't hold him much longer. We didn't want to hold him, for he had outgrown the job and deserved something better. A few of his square corners had worn away, and I must admit that he had somewhat changed the shape of the hole. He still didn't know what he wanted to do in the world; he had enjoyed working with us, he said, and would look in on us from time to time.

He never did. Other boys came and went and I gradually ceased to think of John; although the big black quotation book, in which boys had written for twenty-five years, was stored in the vault and sometimes caused me a reminiscent chuckle.

* * *

This morning, when I crossed the street, my thought preoccupied, I was stopped on a safety island by a traffic policeman whose hand almost touched my coat. He was looking away from me, signaling motorists with his left hand while he held us pedestrians back with his right. Somehow I began to look at that right hand; and I thought, were I a policeman, I should want hands big and knuckly and red, like that. I leaned far forward to see the man's face. Yes; no question. Bigger, stronger, but the same.

"Hello, John."

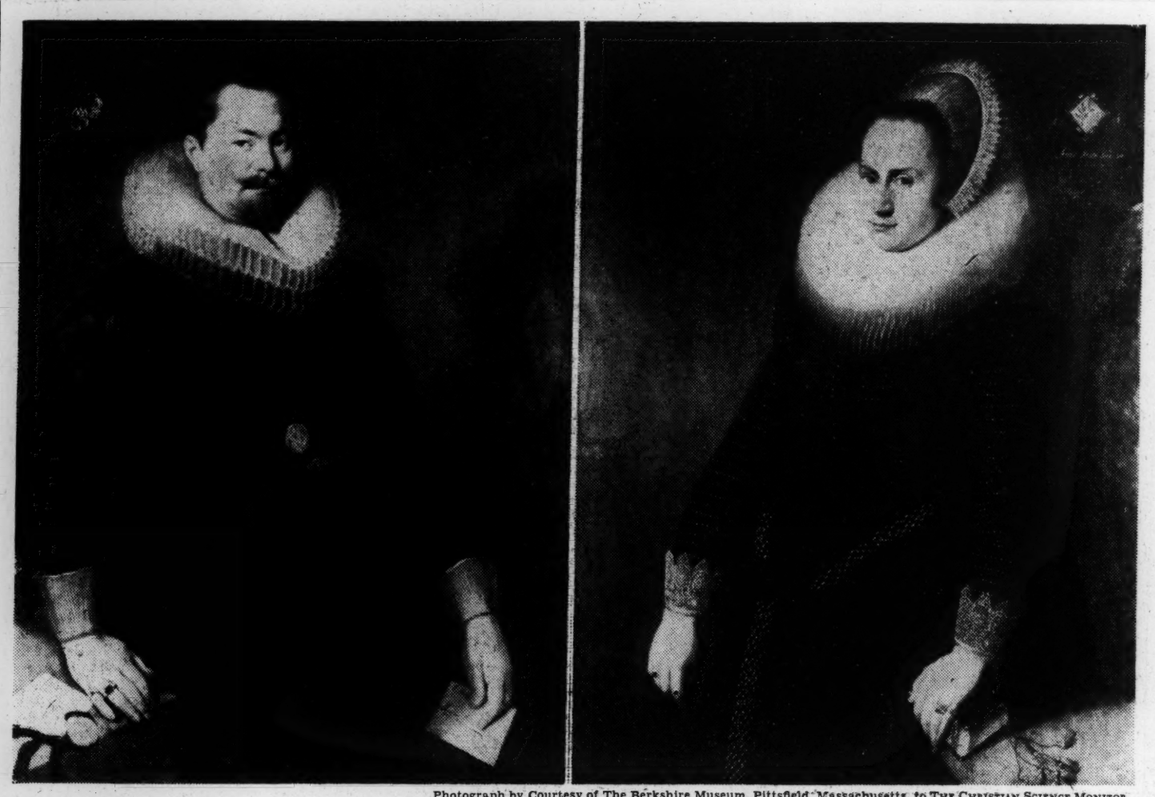
He swung around, and the automobiles streamed past unminded. He touched his cap. "How are you, sir? I'm glad to see you. It's been a long time, hasn't it?"

We talked, as his work permitted. I asked him: "Do you like this?"

"Like it? Indeed I do." He swung his arms, and struck his hands together in sheer pleasure. "It's just the job for me."

I think he is right. He will make a good policeman.

JOHN F. HAYES



Photograph by Courtesy of The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAITS OF BURGOMASTER SIEBERT AND MEVROUW SIEBERT: *Painted by Franz Kessler*

IN THE NEAT inscriptions, "Kessler fecit 1627," a seventeenth-century painter records his authorship of these portraits of Burgomaster Siebert and his wife. Little is known of Franz Kessler except that he was a German portrait painter who was active between 1615 and 1629, but it would not be far wrong to suppose that he traveled about Holland executing commissions for wealthy burghers like these. As representatives of the Dutch middle class, the Burgomaster and his wife exhibit all those characteristics which we have come to associate with Holland's great period—solidity, national pride, probity, and love of peace. In this particular case, an element of self-satisfaction may be added, for they appear to be consciously enjoying the fruits of their industry. The painter has made this clear by emphasizing the rich black of their clothes, the whiteness of the linen and laces, the heavy gold chains and medal, and the rings which sparkle with glowing color.

It was difficult to find a type of painting pleasing to the successful middle-class merchant and his wife, who brooked no compromise with reality. Portraits of themselves, however, were always acceptable. That is one reason why seventeenth-century Holland produced so much fine portraiture. In a simple and direct way, portraits like the ones above contribute to our understanding of the society of the time, a way that pages of history and literature can scarcely equal.

H. A. A.

Patient Saint

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE HAS BEEN an age-long and world-wide effort to convince mankind that evil is something to be patiently endured. And yet no one has ever been fully convinced that he would not be better off if he could only rid himself of evil, and the sooner the better. Job, the famous Old Testament character, has been described as patient. A careful study of the Bible account of his experiences, however, shows him to have been impatient with his afflictions, and persistent and successful in his striving to be free from them.

Only Christian Science can explain this apparent inconsistency. For Christian Science teaches that evil never was and never can be a part of God's creation. It shows us how we can reduce its seeming manifestations of sin and sickness to the unreality of an illusion, incapable of harming or thwarting the man whom God made in His own likeness. Moreover, it distinguishes in a decisive way between the so-called patience which is but a state of passive resignation to evil's supposedly superior power and the confident expectation of good which enables us to await unmoved the triumph of good. This serene understanding does not ignore evil; it sees through it. It is based on the spiritual realization that evil cannot in reality attach itself to man, God's idea, for it is utterly false.

Patience, as Christian Science explains it and as Christian Scientists seek daily to practice it, is not a passive but an active quality. No quality derived from God is passive, for everything which proceeds from God is infinitely active in dispelling false beliefs which may seem to oppose it. In her book, "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 100), Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written that "patience, forgiveness, abiding faith, and affection, are the symptoms by which our Father indicates the different stages of man's recovery from sin and his entrance into Science." And the writer of the epistle to the Hebrews, after enumerating many triumphs of active faith in God, goes on to exhort us to "run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith" (Hebrews 12:1, 2). The words which appear in these two passages all denote action. Forgiveness, abiding faith, affection, running the race, looking unto Jesus—not one of these can be exercised passively; and this is equally true of patience. Because they are active in the direction of good, God, who is all-powerful, these qualities play an important part in winning a victory over evil in whatever form.

To suffer has often been held a badge of saintliness. And yet saintliness must ultimately prove itself by triumphing over evil. Armed with the confidence in good which Christian Science confers, we can become patient saints and still save ourselves from becoming the jest of evil. To submit passively to sinful temptations or to sickness or death does not advance the coming of God's kingdom upon earth. Rather, it entrenches evil by needlessly conceding to it victories which it never has won and never can win. On the other hand, to combat evil with the Christly weapons of faith in good and love for all mankind, is the one sure means of checking evil and vanquishing it. The patient saint is actually the faithful Christian who is in his heart persuaded that evil cannot boast itself over good, and who stands firmly and confidently in support of this conviction. God, Truth, always has the last word in every seeming conflict between evil and good. Just to remember this brings patience and peace. In the book of Revelation (3:10) we read, "Because thou hast kept the word of my patience, I also will keep thee from the hour of temptation."

Too often our victories over evil conditions are delayed because we mistakenly believe that evil is a person, and not a mere error or delusion. Thus misled, we fight blindly against individuals, only to find that as soon as one personal adversary has been overcome, another appears on the field. This personal view of evil makes error seem so real that those who oppose it may suffer more than the wrongdoers. A wife, whose husband had brought much misery into his household through intemperate habits, one day told a Christian Science practitioner how much she resented her husband's wrongdoing. It was lovingly pointed out to her that God never made a wrongdoing husband or a resentful wife. She quickly saw that evil had deceived her into believing that it is real, when it is actually a baseless illusion. Refusing to suffer any longer for a mistake of which she was entirely innocent, she thanked God for His goodness. Her changed attitude toward the difficulty was followed by almost immediate reformation on her husband's part. She discovered that man's freedom is won through Christian Science, the active, patient understanding that evil is unreal, and that God, good, is All and is everywhere.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

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What Bright Petal?

That single flower leaning lovely to the wind,
Hillside sentinel of summer's solitude,
Will fold its petals up, and we may never find
Again the shape and color of its lustrous mood.

Yet flower faces, past and present, come and go
Like dreams, and bring enchantment to the inner eye.
And though the green give place to secrecies of snow,
They will renew again this moment's certainty.

But what bright petal, arching stem and shapely leaf,
Can we recall to herald that more perfect fruit
Whose bloom will weather all the winds of grief,
And mark a place where reason sank its slender root?

ROBERT WISTRAND

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In a Certain Kentish Cherry Orchard

WHAT IS IT you see when, remote from home, you shut your eyes and say the word: "England"? The answer will probably depend upon where you were born, or, at any rate, where you happened to live during the most impressionable years of your life. For me, the picture that invariably springs to mind is of this cherry-orchard in Kent, I see it now as a cherry-orchard *in excelsis*; but even at that time it must have had the general reputation of being something quite out of the ordinary. And yet I remember its trees were so old and so knobbly that it seems to me now as if only a very optimistic (or impecunious) farmer would have bothered with them any longer. Mr. Champion, however, was neither impecunious nor unwisely optimistic; but he allowed those gnarled and shabby trees to stand; and every spring he was rewarded with what I can only call a miracle. . . . A rutty lane was the orchard's only approach, and on certain Sunday evenings in May, there would be more traffic along that lane than in all the other days of the year put together. Slowly, as befitted the day and the clothes we wore, we went to see the cherry-trees in bloom. . . . Other orchards in plenty had been passed on the way—and duly admired, or criticised—but this was the orchard we had come to see. For a while, as we stood looking at the blinding mass of bloom, words failed us: little clicks of the tongue, and oh's and ah's were apparently the only vocabulary we could find whereby to express our amazement. For amazed we certainly were. It did not matter that last year (and as many years before that anybody could remember) the orchard had looked much the same, and would, in all probability, look much the same again next year: the miracle never failed to stir us to the same intensity of wonder.

Of course I knew the orchard at other seasons of the year: in autumn for instance when each tree vied with the spindle-berry bushes for variety and delicacy of colour, . . . and in summer when the pickers shook their ladders into position against the trees and buried themselves among the rustling leaves, till only the sound of their voices betrayed where they were busy filling their baskets with the ripened fruit. But it was in spring when the trees were in bloom and we all took our Sunday walk to admire them, that the orchard became for me a vivid sensuous experience. I stood in among the trees, and the brightness of the clustered flowers was almost explosive in its intensity. I heard the lambs crying out against a background of insistent bee-harmony. And all the while I could smell the honeyed scent of the cherry-blossom as the wind stirred among the cooling leaves. . . . There will never be another cherry-orchard, or orchard of any kind to compare with it.—From "Rural England," by H. J. MASSINGHAM. (New York: Scribner.)

Verily Well Built

THE TWO VIRTUES of architecture which we can justly weigh, are, we said, its strength or good construction, and its beauty or good decoration. Consider first, therefore, what you mean when you say that a building is well constructed or well built; you do not merely mean that it answers its purpose,—this is much, and many modern buildings fail of this much; but if it be verily well built, it must answer this purpose in the simplest way, and with no over-expenditure of means. We require of a light-house, for instance, that it shall stand firm and carry a light; if it do not this, assuredly it has been ill built; but it may do it to the end of time, and yet not be well built. It may have hundreds of tons of stone in it more than were needed, and have cost thousands of pounds more than it ought. To pronounce it well or ill built, we must know the utmost forces it can have to resist, and the best arrangements of stone for encountering them, and the quickest ways of effecting such arrangements: then only, so far as such arrangements have been chosen, and such methods used, is it well built. Then the knowledge of all difficulties to be met, and of all means of meeting them, and the quick and true fancy or invention of the modes of applying the means to the end, are what we have to admire in the builder.—From "The Virtues of Architecture," in "The Two Boyhoods," by JOHN RUSKIN.

Den taalmodige fromme

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

FRA ÆLDGAMMEL Tid har man over hele Verden forsøgt paa at overbevise Menneskeheden om, at det onde er noget, man maa bære med Taalmodighed. Og dog har ingen nogen Sinde følt sig helt overbevist om, at det ikke vilde være bedre for ham, om han jo før jo hellere kunde frigøre sig for det onde. Job, den kendte gammeltestamentlige Skikkelse, skildres som taalmodig. Men hvis man nøje studerer den bibelske Beretning om hans Liv, vil man se, at han var utaalmodig over for sine Prøvelser og udholdende og sejrende i sin Stræben efter at befri sig for dem.

Kristen Videnskab alene formaar at forklare denne tilsyneladende Inkonsekvens. For Kristen Videnskab lærer, at det onde aldrig har været og aldrig kan blive en Del af Guds Skabelse. Den viser os, hvorledes vi kan reducere det ondes tilsyneladende Manifestationer af Synd og Sygdom til en Illusions Uvirkelighed, der er ude af Stand til at skade eller modarbejde det Menneske, som Gud har skabt i sin egen Lignelse. Desuden skelner den klart og bestemt mellem den saakaldte Taalmodighed, som kun er en Slags passiv Resignation over for det ondes formodede overlegne Magt, og en tillidsfuld Forventning om det gode, som gør det muligt for os uden Vaklen at vente paa det godes Sejr. Denne rene og klare Forstaaelse ignorerer ikke det onde; den gennemskuer det. Den hviler paa en aandelig Erkendelse af, at det onde i Virkeligheden er ude af Stand til at knytte sig til Mennesket, Guds Idé, for det er helt igennem falsk.

Taalmodighed, som Kristen Videnskab definerer den, den Taalmodighed, som Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskabsmænd] daglig forsøger at udvise, er ikke nogen passiv, men en aktiv Egenskab. Ingen Egenskab, som vi har fra Gud, er passiv, for alt hvad der udgaar fra Gud, er uendelig virksomt med at bortdrive falske Forestillinger, som maaske kan synes at modsætte sig det gode. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, skriver paa Side 100 i sin Bog, *Miscellaneous Writings*, at "Taalmodighed, Barmhjertighed, fast Tro og Kærlighed, er de Kendetegn, hvormed vor Fader viser de forskellige Stadier i Menneskets Helbredelse for Synd og hans Indtræden i Videnskaben". Og Forfatteren af Brevet til Hebræerne opregner en Mængde Sejre for den aktive Tro paa Gud og fortsætter med en Formaning til os om at "med Udholdenhed gennemløbe den foran os liggende Bane, idet vi se hen til Troens Begynder og Fuldender, Jesus" (Brevet til Hebræerne 12:1, 2). Ordene i disse to Vers fremhæver alle noget aktivt. Barmhjertighed, fast Tro, Kærlighed, Gennemløben af en Bane, se hen til Jesus—intet af alt dette kan fuldbyrdes passivt; og det samme gælder for Taalmodighed. Fordi de er aktive i det godes, i Guds, den Almægtiges, Tjeneste, spiller disse Egenskaber en betydningsfuld Rolle for Sejren over enhver Form for det onde.

Lidelse er ofte blevet betragtet som Tegn paa Fromhed. Og dog maa Fromhed til syvende og sidst bevise sin Ægthed ved Sejr over det onde. Væbnet med den Fortrøstning til det gode, som Kristen Videnskab skænker, kan vi blive taalmodige fromme og dog frelse os selv fra at blive det ondes Nar. Passivt at underkaste sig Syndens Fristelser eller Sygdom og Død fremmer ikke Guds Riges Komme paa Jorden. Det styrker snarere det onde ved unødigt at indrømme det Sejre, som det aldrig har vundet og aldrig vil kunne vinde. Bekæmpelse af det onde med Kristi Vaaben, smedede af Troen paa det gode og Kærlighed til hele Menneskeheden, er paa den anden Side det eneste sikre Middel til at standse det onde og tilintetgøre det. Den taalmodige fromme er i Virkeligheden en trofast Kristen, som i sit Hjerte føler sig overbevist om, at det onde ikke kan prale af Overlegenhed over for det gode, og som staar fast og fortrøstningsfuldt i Opretholdelsen af denne Overbevisning. Gud, Sandheden, har altid det sidste Ord i enhver tilsyneladende Kamp mellem ondt og godt. Alene Tanken herom bringer Taalmodighed og Fred. I Johannes's Aabenbaring (3:10) staar der: "Efterdi du har bevaret mit Ord om Udholdenheden, vil ogsaa jeg bevare dig ud af Fristelsens Stund."

Altfor ofte forhales vore Sejre over onde Forhold, fordi vi fejlagtigt tror, at det onde er en Person og ikke kun en Vildfarelse eller et Bedrag. Vildledt paa denne Maade kæmper vi i Blinde imod Enkeltpersoner og oplever bare, at saa snart den ene personlige Modstander er overvundet, optræder den næste paa Arenaen. Dette personlige Syn paa det onde faar Vildfarelsen til at synes saa virkelig, at de, som gaar imod den, maaske kommer til at lide mere end de, der gør Uret. En Hustru, hvis Mand ved sin Drikfældighed havde bragt megen Ulykke over Hjemmet, fortalte en Dag en Kristen Videnskabs Praktiserende, hvor harmfuld hun var over sin Mands Forseelser. Det blev hende kærligt foreholdt, at Gud aldrig havde skabt en Ægtemand, der kunde bære sig saadan ad, og lige saa lidt en harmfuld Hustru. Hun indsaa hurtigt, at det onde havde narret hende til at tro, at det var virkeligt, skønt det faktisk kun var en Illusion uden Grundlag. Hun afslog at ville lide længere under en Fejltagelse, hun var helt uden Skyld i, og hun takkede Gud for Hans Godhed. Hendes forandrede Indstilling over for Vanskelighederne resulterede i en næsten øjeblikkelig Omvendelse af hendes Mand. Hun opdagede, at Menneskets Frihed vindes ved Kristen Videnskab, den aktive, vedholdende Forstaaelse af, at det onde er uvirkeligt, og at Gud, det gode, er Alt og alle Vegne.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Impoliteness

Bullbriers never are polite—
They tear your coat and seize your arm:
They may not wish you any harm
But—really—scratching is not right.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1940

Parade Closes Convention Of YD Veterans

A. F. Appleby of Boston named Commander—Fireworks display held in river basin.

A military parade, reminiscent to many Bostonians of that memorable one 21 years ago when many of today's marches were hailed as heroes returning from the battlefields of France, marked the official wind-up of the Annual convention of the Yankee Division, Veterans' Association, in Boston today.

At the final business session of the 21st Annual Convention in the Copley Plaza Hotel this morning Austin F. Appleby of Boston was elected National Commander for the next year.

Other officers elected by the convention were: Rev. George S. L. Connor, Springfield, Chaplain; L. H. Redfield, Boston, Treasurer; Harold J. Smith, Boston, Judge Advocate; Harry W. Bugbee, Vermont, Historian; Royal K. Hayes, Lowell, Americanism Officer; Frank W. Coppinger, Boston, Service Officer. All names were submitted to the convention by the Nominating Committee without opposition.

Following yesterday's session when the veterans adopted resolutions urging all aid to the Allies by the United States short of actual participation and drastic action against any "fifth column" movement in this country, the convention adjourned for a program of frivolity.

A spectacular fireworks display from barges in the Charles River Basin served as a prelude to the biggest social event of the three-day convention the colorful military ball at the Copley Plaza last night. The Grand March, in which 1,500 were estimated to have participated, was led by the gaily uniformed crack Springfield Fife Drum and Bugle Corps.

Noanett Club Plans Open Garden Day

Roses and perennials will be featured at the Noanett Garden Club Open Garden Day, to be held on the first day of summer, Friday, June 21, from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. Guided by attractive maps, visitors will explore three gardens in Dover, two in Westwood, and three in North Easton. Co-chairmen of the event are Mrs. John I. Wylde and Mrs. Lloyd D. Brace of Dover.

Extensive estates and intimate cottage gardens are covered in the tour. Starting the pilgrimage in Dover and Westwood, Boston and suburban flower-lovers will visit Mrs. Frederick H. Curtiss' old-fashioned garden set among stately elms, Mrs. Augustin H. Parker's sunken rose garden and perennial beds, and Mrs. Wylde's garden of annuals and perennials in Dover. Thence they will go to Westwood to glimpse the small formal garden of Mrs. James H. Perkins, 2nd, and the walled-in rose garden and formal terraces of Mrs. Edwin S. Dodge, President of the Noanett Garden Club.

In North Easton garden tourists will visit Mrs. John E. Ames' spacious gardens, trees and shrubs, and Mrs. William A. Parker's garden at Unity Close, ending their journey at Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham's rose garden.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, moderately warm, becoming threatening by afternoon. Showers late this afternoon, tonight, and probably during Sunday at occasional intervals. Lowest temperature tonight near 60. Gentle to moderate southeast and southerly winds.

Massachusetts — Partly cloudy today, followed by local showers and thunderstorms in west portion; Sunday local showers and thunderstorms, slightly warmer in east portion.

Maine—Partly cloudy followed by local showers in west portion today, showers tomorrow, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire—Local showers and thunderstorms today and tomorrow, cooler in north portion tomorrow.

Vermont—Local showers and thunderstorms today and tomorrow, cooler tomorrow.

Rhode Island—Cloudy today, local showers and thunderstorms tomorrow, warmer on the coast.

Connecticut—Local showers and thunderstorms today and tomorrow, slightly warmer today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	62	68	New Orleans	74	82
Chicago	72	84	New York	66	86
Denver	54	78	Norfolk	72	86
Kansas City	66	83	Philadelphia	64	86
Los Angeles	60	68	St. Louis	72	85
Miami	78	86	San Francisco	56	72
Minneapolis	57	74	Washington	72	89

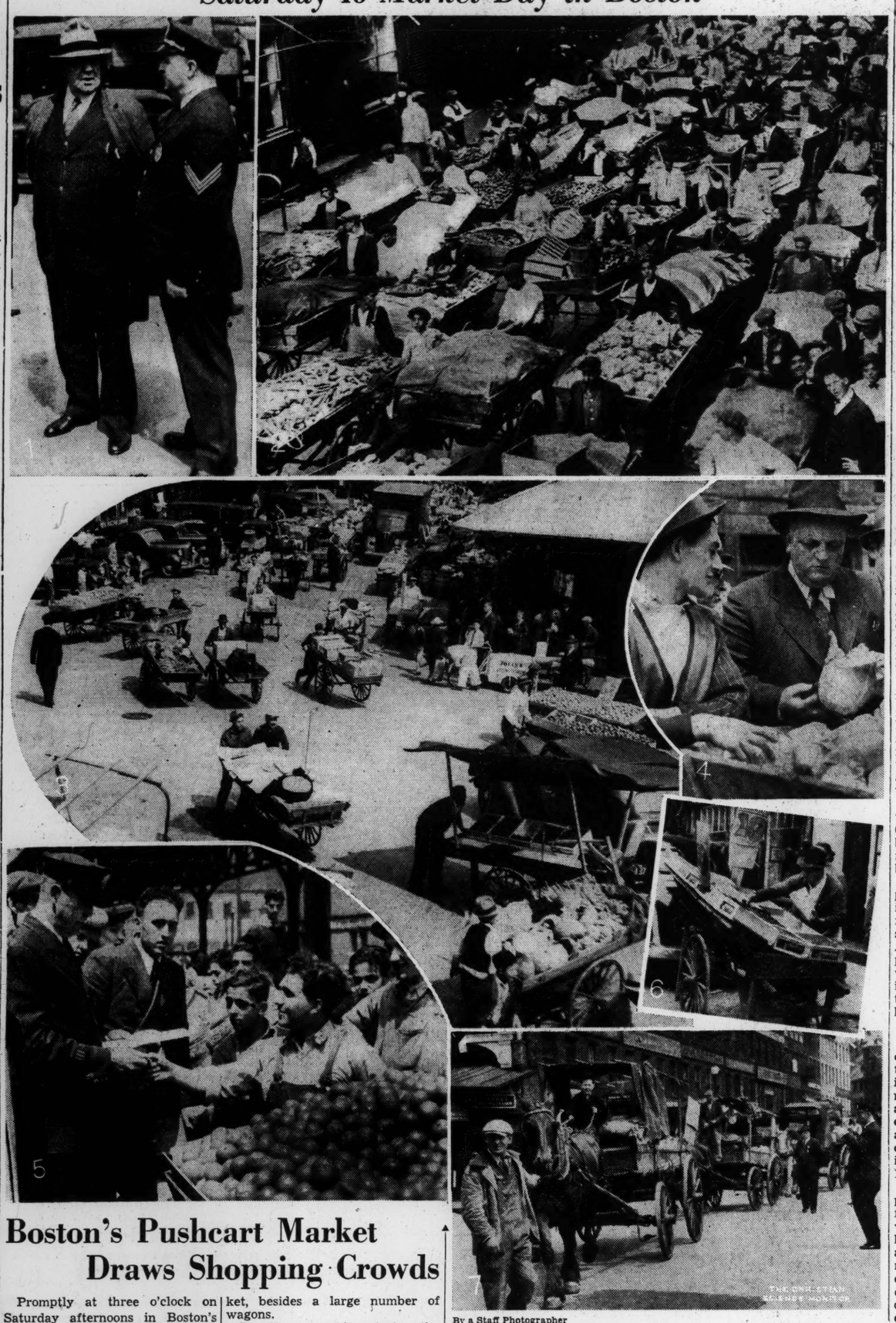
A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., June 8.
B—Maximum June 7.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:51 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 2:01 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.6 feet.
Sunday, 2:37 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.5 feet.
Monday, 2:50 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:48 p. m., E. D. S. T., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:49 p. m., E. D. S. T., Sunday

Saturday Is Market Day in Boston



By a Staff Photographer

Boston's Pushcart Market Draws Shopping Crowds

"To Market, to Market"—Busy Scenes in North End

Boston's North End is journey's end to thousands of shoppers from the city and outlying districts on Saturday afternoon and evening. This is how the pushcart men and the city get ready for the grand rush—and from now on, with the fine weather here, it is really a rush. (1) Capt. John J. Mullen (left) of Division 1, Boston Police Department, comes down to see how things are going under the supervision of (right) Sergeant John H. McFarland. (2) Pushcarts lined up and ready to go. (3) Racing for position up Blackstone Street across North Street. Pushcarts must take the position assigned to them and wait for the official start. (4) Inspecting cabbages. In Boston the customer is king. All food has to be checked before it can be sold. Left, Charles Lisitano helps out a friend, at his pushcart, while Michael H. McCormack, Food Inspector for the City of Boston, gives his approval. (5) "Take a number"—Dominick Ciaramitaro draws while the other pushcart men look on, where they line up on Commercial Street. Patrolman is Richard S. Casey of Station 1. (6) How about some cherries? The lady seems to have said yes. (7) Saturday traffic on North Street has to halt when Blackstone Street and the teams have the right of way. Here comes old Dobbin (named Tim in this instance) leading the "parade," driven by a proud youngster, Hyman B. Siegal, with a load of apples for your table.

By a Staff Photographer

Promptly at three o'clock on Saturday afternoons in Boston's North End, the signal is given that starts swarms of pushcarts off on a struggle for position as, officially, Boston's own Market Day gets under way.

Sergt. John H. McFarland, directly under Capt. John J. Mullen, of Division 1, Boston Police Department, is in charge, while Patrolman Richard S. Casey of Station 1 checks up on license numbers of all pushcarts and sees that they are properly lined up along Commercial Street. Patrolman Casey also has charge of numbers for the official drawing of section places, as well as individual numbers for the men. Pushcarts are divided into four sections.

Meantime, the City Health Department is not idle. Food Inspector Michael H. McCormack, aided by Constable John J. Di Mare, checks up on all foods that go on sale Saturday afternoon and evening.

This time of year, there are around 200 pushcarts in the market, besides a large number of wagons.

In order to avoid confusion, the pushcarts are made to line up and to follow a route leading from Commercial Street down Atlantic Avenue through Fulton Street to Blackstone and across North.

The teams are first to go, at around 1:40 p. m., while the pushcarts start out at about 3 p. m.

From then on until late at night, it's a busy scene, as thousands of housewives, many accompanied by husband or family, search out the best bargains for the Sunday dinner table or for the whole week.

The teams have to leave at 11 p. m., the carts at 11:30.

From miles around, the people stream in, to crowd the narrow streets around the pushcarts that compete with the teams in this great outdoor scene of primitive commerce.

Everything is on foot. If you have a car, park it—and start walking.

It is likely you'll have your arms so full before you know it that you won't see how you can possibly buy another thing—but you will.

Defense Units In Northeast Await Funds

New England camps, Coast Guard bases and other stations hum with new activity daily.

For the first time since American Expeditionary Forces back in 1918 and 1919 packed their uniforms away in attic trunks following the "war to end all wars," New England's regular army camps, arsenals, forts and coast defense stations were today bristling with activity contingent upon President Roosevelt's proposals to pour nearly $50,000,000 into the strengthening of military defenses in this northeastern corner of the Nation.

From Rhode Island's Fort Adams north to Maine's Fort Williams, McKinley and Preble, plans have been completed or are in process of rapid completion for the expansion of military housing provisions, enlargement of camping facilities, enrollment of thousands of volunteers and the modernization of existing equipment.

The Watertown, Mass., arsenal alone would get nearly $500,000 for immediate repairs, improvement of equipment and expansion of housing for an anticipated influx of new guards and workers. That figure is approximately twice last year's expenditures for similar purposes within the walls of the arsenal.

Estimates Vary

Army officials are quoted as saying that military preparedness based upon the national drive to make the United States second to none in the production of war materials and defense programs has already attracted nearly $8,000,000 to New England construction fields.

Others say that New England will have been allocated some $30,000,000 for preparedness programs by the middle of the summer, this figure to be stretched to $50,000,000 by the end of the year.

Largest of the immediate expenditures in the defense program is a proposed $3,856,264 allocation for Westover Field in Chicopee, to serve as the Army's Northeastern Air Base. Second largest defense program would go to Camp Devens where $1,882,363 would be made immediately available for doubling the available space and increasing housing facilities.

Camp Devens Expansion

For many years Camp Devens officials have been trying to interest the Government in expanding the grounds of this encampment for just such an emergency as now faces the nation. Now the emergency is here, the prospects are said to be good that the 6,000 existing acres for the camp will be increased at once to more than 12,000 acres.

Nearly $600,000 of the Devens proposed expansion fund would go for land buying. The remainder would be for a proposed new drill hall, some permanent barracks and a great many temporary barracks made necessary by the defense emergency. At present, Camp Devens is said by Major L. A. Murray, commanding officer, to accommodate only 1,400 men in permanent barracks. There are now 1,200 stationed here.

An idea of the accelerated defense plans for this year is obtained by comparing the current proposed expenditures with the $1,000,000 spent on Camp Devens and the Watertown Arsenal, combined, in 1939.

Approximately $138,119 is proposed for Boston Harbor defenses, which are naturally of a secretive nature with the exception of the report that buildings and utilities will be reconstructed. The Boston Quartermaster Depot is also expecting about $34,500 for the improvement of its buildings and equipment.

Maine Program

Up in Maine, Fort Williams will undergo repairs and modernization to the tune of $190,000, while an additional $104,083 is called for in the tentative program for building new roads at Fort Williams, Preble and McKinley.

Vermont's Fort Ethan Allen expects $600,000 for the improvement of its utilities and construction of a field artillery housing.

While the immediate program is one of improving facilities, increasing housing, and adding modern equipment, local Army officials state it is the first required step in any general program of facilitated defenses. Make room for the anticipated mobilization of volunteer forces is the watch-phrase in New England army encampments.

All that New England waits for now is the "go" signal from Congress

For Italy

By a Staff Photographer

Loading Scrap Iron

A huge electric magnet operated from the shore is shown here dipping into freight cars loaded with scrap iron. With one big swoop it transfers tons and tons of the metal to the freighter Dino of Naples, Italy now docked at Mystic Pier, Charlestown. The Dino intends to load some 7,000 tons of scrap iron and then proceed directly to Italy.

Collapsed Wall Reveals House As Condemned

Three days ago the wall of a tenement building collapsed in Boston's South End. Today, the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston divulged that the building had already been condemned by public officials, although the occupants were still living in the unsafe structure.

Calvin H. Yuill, director of the Association, stated that the Building Commissioner knew of the unsafe condition of the structure and had condemned the property. The owner had been notified but had taken no action and the Mayor had given his consent to the condemnation proceedings, yet Mr. Yuill repeated, "the occupants were still housed in the building when the walls fell."

The tenement in question is located at 603 Harrison Avenue and is three stories high. The rear wall collapsed on the night of June 4 but as most of the occupants were out at the time, no one was injured. The Association director stated that "whoever is at fault, the fact remains that the Building Commissioner is entrusted with the safety of structures within the city and that in this case adequate protection was not forthcoming."

Apparently, Mr. Yuill stated, the Harrison Avenue structure was one of 123 in the city that are structurally unsafe. "This is a warning," he added, "that the laws which protect our public health and safety are not functioning properly."

Gannett Urges Surplus Plan

RUTLAND, Vt., June 8 (AP)—Congress should appropriate $500,000,000 for the purchase of the Nation's agricultural surplus so as to be able to feed Europe's starving war victims, in the opinion of Frank Gannett, Rochester, N. Y. newspaper publisher and Republican presidential candidate.

"I propose that Congress appropriate $500,000,000 to purchase our surplus agricultural products." he asserted in a radiocast address last night. "This amount can be made available, dollar for dollar, as France, England, and designated countries purchase foodstuffs in the United States.

"Such products, to be supplied through an organization similar to the Hoover Commission in the last war, can be distributed to refugee and needy groups, already a burden on England and France."

Mr. Gannett maintained that every restriction on normal agricultural production should lifted at once and asserted that his plan would rid the Nation of farm surpluses.

McCormack Backs Fish Bill

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts called on President Roosevelt yesterday to urge, he said, that the Chief Executive sign a bill designed to protect American fisheries from competition of some plants in Canada and Newfoundland.

Mr. McCormack said a subsidiary of General Foods Company, under an agreement with the Government of Newfoundland, had established a fishery in Newfoundland, using Newfoundland labor, and reputedly receiving a governmental subsidy of $150,000 to $200,000.

A Treasury Department decision, Mr. McCormack asserted, held that under the 1930 Tariff Act, the plant in Newfoundland must be considered an American fishery. Consequently, he said, its products can come in duty free, undersell American products, and seriously affect the domestic fishing industry.

The bill which Mr. McCormack commended to the President, he said, is designed to prevent such competition. He said it was sponsored by a bipartisan group of New England members of Congress. Mr. McCormack said he understood the Treasury was interposing no objection to the legislation.

Colleges Enter Into Full Tide Of Graduation

Programs for commencement cover class days, alumni reunions, and baccalaureate sermons.

Commencement season for New England halls of learning today is in full swing and on Monday begins a busy week of such traditional ceremonies as class days, alumni reunions, baccalaureate sermons, and graduation exercises themselves.

Boston University

After a round of special alumni luncheons, Annual Alumni Day Reunion holds forth today on the Charles River campus, Bay State Road, from 4 p. m. until midnight. George A. Dunn, as director of the day's program, announces the President's Levee at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Marsh, 225 Bay State Road, at 4:30 p. m.; the Alumni Procession, led by guests and the Class of 1940, and the University Band, at 5:30 p. m.; the Sunset Supper, at which Henry Morgenthau, Sr., lawyer, statesman, and father of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, is to be the chief speaker; and the Alumni Dance beginning at 9 p. m. in Charles Hayden Auditorium.

Baccalaureate Services for the class of 1,400, Sunday at 4 p. m. in Boston Arena, with Dr. Marsh speaking. The 67th Commencement is to be held next Monday at 10:30 a. m. in the Arena, with the address to be delivered by Dr. W. P. Few, President of Duke University. B. U. Night at the Pops Concert begins at 8:15 p. m. Monday in Symphony Hall.

Norwich University

At Northfield, Vt., today is Alumni Day, with a formal guard mount at 9:30 a. m. and a horse show at 10:15 a. m. A polo game is to begin at 2:45 p. m.; the cornerstone of the new barracks is to be laid at 4:15 p. m., and a review in honor of alumni at 4:45 p. m. The President's Reception is to begin at 8 p. m., followed by the Commencement Ball.

Baccalaureate services are to be held at 11 a. m., Sunday, with the College president, Col. John M. Thomas, delivering the sermon. At 3:45 p. m., the graduating class is to plant its tree; next is a band concert and drill-team exhibition at 4 p. m., followed by a dress parade.

At graduation exercises Monday at 10 a. m., the speaker is Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, long-time headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy; following is the President's Luncheon.

Simmons College

Alumnae activities began at 9 a. m. this morning. The Alumnae-Faculty Tea begins at 3:30 p. m. in College Building. Class Day exercises on the Brookline Avenue Campus follows at 4 p. m. Class Day Dance begins at 8 p. m. in Belmont Springs Country Club.

Baccalaureate services are to be held in the Auditorium at 3 p. m. tomorrow, with a sermon by the Rev. F. M. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association. The President's Reception for the Seniors and Alumnae and friends follows at 4:30 p. m. Monday, the 40th Commencement in Symphony Hall is to be held at 11 a. m., with Lewis Perry, Principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, speaking. Senior Luncheon is to be held in South Hall at 2 p. m.

Mount Holyoke College

Monday, its 103rd annual commencement is to be held, for 247 candidates for degrees. Speaker is Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, Professor of Management at Purdue University.

Tufts College

Thursday evening, its 84th annual commencement season opens with Tufts Night at the Boston Pops Concert. Friday is Senior Class Day. Saturday, June 15, is Alumni Reunion Day. Sunday, June 16, the Baccalaureate sermon is to be preached by President Leonard Carmichael of the College.

Radcliffe College

Its 57th Commencement Week begins next Saturday, June 15, with Alumnae Day, followed by the traditional ceremonies for the next four days.

Other dates on the New England commencement calendar for the ensuing week are: Massachusetts State College, June 10; Holy Cross College, June 12; Suffolk University, June 13; Worcester Polytechnic Institute, June 14; Bates College Class Day, June 15; Babson Institute and Bowdoin College, June 15.

Harvard University begins its Commencement week Sunday, June 16.

Summer Sports Session Announced at Wellesley

A 10-day sports session, sponsored by the Wellesley College Department of Hygiene and Physical Education, will be held at the college beginning June 18. Planned to rthe period after the close of schools and colleges and prior to the opening of summer camps, the session will give intensive instruction in personal technique and teaching methods.

Among the sports offered are archery, badminton, diving, fencing, golf, riding, squash, swimming and tennis.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Three Cheers for the Irish," with Priscilla Lane and Dennis Morgan. 2:30, 6:10, 9:40. Also "Sidewalks of London," with Charles Laughton. 4:15, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25.

Exeter—
"My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne. 2:10, 5:30, 9:05. Also "Star Dust," featuring Linda Darnell. 4:05, 7:40. Closing today for the summer.

Fenway—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Henry Fonda. 1:15, 5:15, 9:15. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman. 3:45, 7:40.

Fine Arts—
The Vienna Choir Boys in "Symphony in the Mountains." 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:40. "Information Please." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
Anna Nagle and Ray Milland in "Irene." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Earthbound," with Warner Baxter and Andrea Leeds. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Also "Information Please." 12:30 3:35 6:40, 7:45.

Metropolitan—
Edward G. Robinson, Ann Southern and Humphrey Bogart in "Brother Orchid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Flight Angels," with Virginia Bruce. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15.

Modern—
"The Dark Command," with Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Walter Pidgeon and Roy Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:15. Also "Hell's Angels." 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50.

Orpheum—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Henry Fonda. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:25. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman. 9 a. m, 12:35, 4:15, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier in "21 Days Together." 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15 9:55. Also "La Conga Nights," with Hugh Herbert. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:50, 8:35.

State—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45, 5:10, 8:30.

Scollay—
"The Dark Command," with Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Walter Pidgeon and Roy Rogers. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. Also "Hell's Angels," with Virginia Bruce. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Latest news—War Films, Special March of Time's "Background for War—The Mediterranean," "Vacation Previews," "Over the Seven Seas," "Television Previews," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
"Raiders Over England"; Charlie Chase's trip "South of the Boudoir"; slow motion studies of how plant life germinates; Pete Smith cartoon; a visit to French Canada, and 30 minutes of news reels.

Trans-Lux—
"Fifth Column Squad." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10. Also "The Black Room," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. Also "Stanley and Livingston." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." Also "Balalaika," with Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey.

Uptown—
"Free, Blonde and 21." 1:35, 5:05, 8:55. Also "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey, and Mary Todd, 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

University—
"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. Also Shirley Temple in "The Bluebird." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Strange Cargo," with Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. Also "An Angel from Texas," with Eddie Albert.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall 8:30—
Hungarian March, Rakoczy — Berlioz
Overture to "Oberon" — Weber
Valse Triste — Sibelius
Second Hungarian Rhapsody — Liszt
"Triana" from "Iberia" — Albeniz-Arbos
"The Swan of Tuonela" — Sibelius
English Horn Solo: Louis Speyer
"Les Preludes," Symphonic Poem — Liszt
"Artists' Life," Waltzes — Strauss
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Fantasia — Churchill-Bodge
"Knightsbridge" (March) from "London Suite" — Eric Coates
Paul Cherkassky, Conducting

Music

Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music—
Recital by the pupils of Ruth Austin. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 3:30 p. m.

Sunday Night at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Request Night
Introduction of Act III, "Lohengrin" — Wagner
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes — Strauss
*Fifth Hungarian Dance — Brahms
*Ouverture Solennelle, "1812" — Tchaikovsky
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem — Sibelius
*Largo from "Xerxes" — Handel
*Bolero — Ravel
*Rhapsody in Blue — Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
*"Pomp and Circumstance," March — Elgar
*Pops Recording

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Marian Burroughs, violinist; Robert Giddings, pianist; Margaret Kurkjian, accompanist. 2.

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Old Colony Service Tied To Defense

National defense and public necessity would be vitally affected by abandonment of the Boston group of the Old Colony Railroad which serves Massachusetts' South Shore, the Old Colony Commuters and Shippers League stated in a brief filed yesterday with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The League completed a triumvirate of Massachusetts units which has briefs opposing abandonment before the Commission.

Briefs were filed Thursday by Associated Industries, Inc., and the special legislative Commission on Railroads working in co-operation with Attorney General Paul A. Dever. The League's brief was signed by Arthur E. Whittemore and Armistead B. Rood, attorneys.

Coast Defense

The League, supporting the contention that the road was essential as a part of coastal defense, also declared that proper methods had not been used in determining and segregating losses set forth as the reason for abandonment. The petition for abandonment was filed by the Trustees of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Old Colony Railroad Company.

The League attacked the jurisdiction of the Commission over a petition to abandon only passenger service and not freight, which they claim is the position of the petitioners.

"Jurisdiction over curtailment of service is in the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities," the League pointed out. "It cannot be given to the Commission by indirection.

Freight Service Needs

"The abandonment of freight service in the Boston Group area would be calamitous. A million tons of freight a year move in the area by this single railroad. A large grain distributing industry can handle its product only by rail. This is important in peace time. It is vital in war time.

"Of controlling importance . . . are the considerations of national defense. It is now certain that our national defense activities will be accelerated to war tempo at once. That affects coast defense, a key shipyard, the Ammunition Depot, and a training camp."

Drive for Willkie On in Cambridge

A third Willkie headquarters in Greater Boston has been opened at 735 Massachusetts Avenue in Cambridge, it is announced by the volunteer committee promoting the candidacy of Wendell L. Willkie for President at the approaching Republican national convention.

Mrs. Phillips Ketchum, an organizer of the Willkie Volunteer Committee for Massachusetts, addressed the Norfolk County Women's Republican Club at a luncheon at Wellesley Inn yesterday.

Home Town Honors Johnny Appleseed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEOMINSTER, Mass.—A tablet dedicated to John Chapman, a native son who gained fame as "Johnny Appleseed" because of his travels through the Ohio Valley and the Midwest scattering appleseeds and urging farmers to plant them, has been unveiled here as part of the town's 200th anniversary.

The tablet, mounted on a granite block was dedicated by R. A. Van Meter of the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association. The original "Johnny Appleseed" was born in Leominster about 1780.

Little Girl . . . But Such Big Music

R. J. Keller

Appearing at Children's Concert Tonight

Jeanne Diane Maurice, a 10-year-old with a flute two-thirds as big as herself, will be featured soloist this evening at the South End Music School's annual Pop Concert in the Children's Art Center on Rutland Street. In back of Jeanne, left to right, are Joseph Schustowski, first violinist of the junior orchestra, and Arthur Mixon, soloist on the French horn. The school is sponsored by the Greater Boston Community Fund.

First Rivetless Cargo Ship Built in the U. S. Is Launched

Log of the Port of Boston

With the launching today at Pascagoula, Miss., of the first all-welded, rivetless cargo ship ever constructed in the United States, for the American Export Lines, and the official awarding of a contract to the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, for construction of four steam-propelled cargo ships for that company, the tonnage replacement program of the Export Lines made rapid strides toward completion.

First step in the program was the building of four ships at Quincy, followed by a contract for as many more in the same shipyards. The welded ship, christened Exchequer today by Mrs. Max O'Rell Truitt, wife of a commissioner of the United States Maritime Commission, is first of four to be built at the Mississippi shipyard. The contract to Bath, Maine, calls for four more vessels, each to cost $2,198,000, making 16 modern, fast, cargo carriers in all, that will replace the older, and slower boats in service between North Atlantic ports of this country and the Mediterranean for several years.

The Exchequer, and three sister ships—to be launched at intervals of about two months—cost nearly $3,000,000 each, and have a freight capacity of about 12,000 tons, with accommodations for about 12 passengers. The company maintains regular passenger and cargo service to Boston.

Training Ship

Uncle Sam is to have another training ship for officers and men to man the rapidly growing American merchant marine. Contract was awarded the Bethlehem Steel Company's Shipbuilding Division, of New York, for conversion of the old freighter Edgemont at its Sparrows Point, Maryland, yard, into a training ship. The Edgemont, one of a fleet laid up in the James River, will be changed to a training ship for $1,644,640.

Baltimore Service

Summer passenger service between Boston and Philadelphia, in addition to regular freight service by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company starts next Saturday, June 15, when the steamer Berkshire enters the service. The Kent will be added July 1, making three sailings a week available. Early in June the steamers Chatham and Fairfax will be placed in the Boston-Norfolk-Baltimore run to give two passenger sailings a week from Boston, with a freight sailing on Thursdays. The Berkshire will carry out of Boston on its first trip of the season more than 100 members of the Association of Railroad and Steamboat Agents of Boston, for their annual outing, this year to Philadelphia.

Danish Ships

Danish flag freighters, held in various ports more than six weeks, since Germany invaded Denmark, pending establishing of their status, are finally beginning to move, Boston shipping men said today. The Anna Maersk, is reported as leaving the Panama Canal for New York and Boston, due here June 17. The Laura Maersk is said to have left Los Angeles, and is now due here June 23.

Capital at Wartime Speed Pictured

A picture of a Washington stepped up to wartime speed as the Nation arms for preparedness, and of women's new role in it, was given here on a visit this week by a woman connected with the War Department.

Miss Beatrice V. Hirsch, one of four women in the office of Maj Gen. John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, U. S. A., said that the War Department and much of Washington is working day and night "to hurry up the President's program and the new increase in armaments.

"Many have been away on the Army war maneuvers in Alexandria, Louisiana, and now they will, in their conclusions, compare the strategies there employed with the battles abroad," Miss Hirsch declared.

"The Army needs new equipment more than does the Navy. It needs almost a complete renovation. It needs additional mechanization, airplanes, and men. So long as CCC boys make more than the men in the Army do, the Army's growth won't be as rapid as is really needed to protect the country.

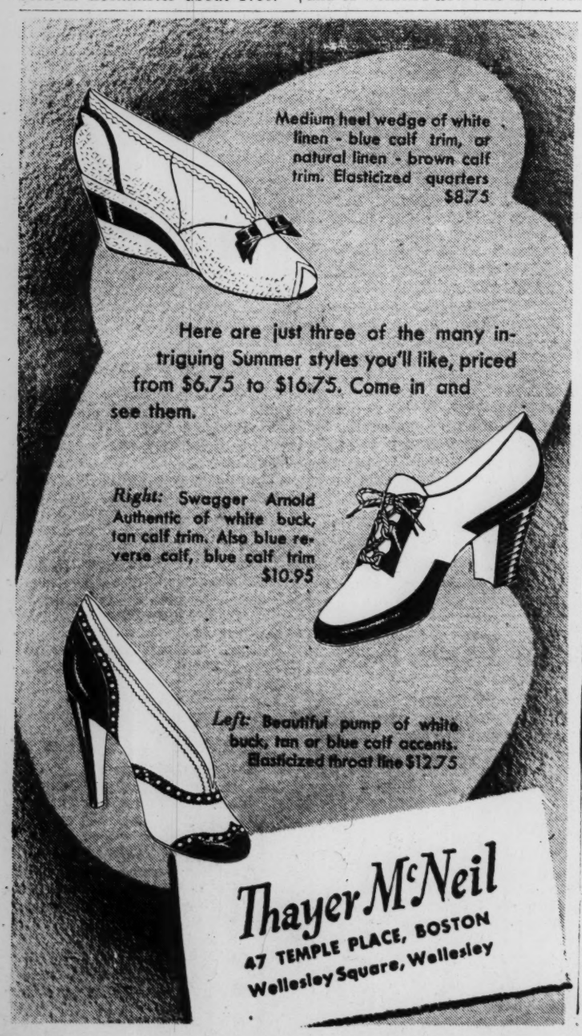
"Everybody in Washington seems to be doing Red Cross work. The diplomatic women set the pace. The newspapers are running pictures of them every day. Office girls go up and do volunteer work after hours. Red Cross uniforms on women are seen more frequently."

American sentiment, Miss Hirsch added, is very strongly pro-Ally, if one can use Washington as a barometer.

Chemical Course Linked to Defense

KINGSTON, R. I., June 8 (AP)—Echoes of America's defense program reverberated through the Rhode Island State College campus here as Prof. Joseph W. Ince, chemistry department head, announced military aspects would be stressed in certain Institute courses this summer.

"Certain chemistry courses to be offered this summer will emphasize matters related to the training of chemists for work in munitions plants and chemical warfare," Professor Ince declared.



Doubled Quota In Boston Aim Of Red Cross

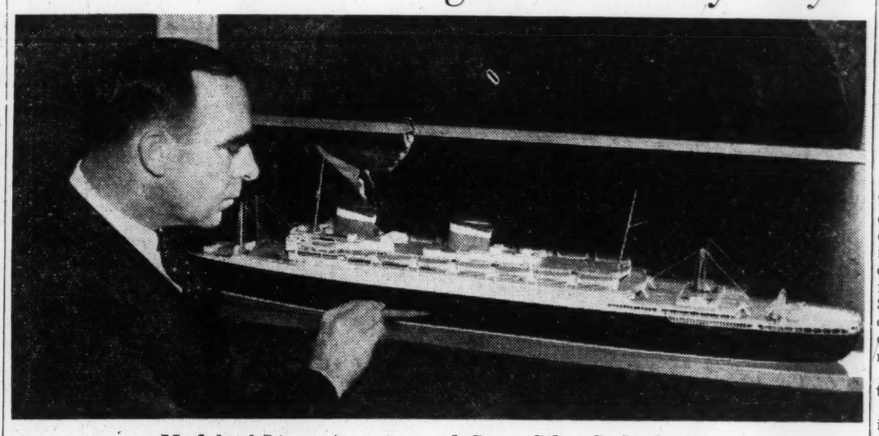
Red Cross leaders were confident today that, with an indefinite extension of the campaign for a war relief fund to aid the refugees of the Allied Nations, the doubled quota of $600,000 will soon be attained.

The intensive active canvassing of downtown Boston ends today, but the campaign will continue. The report today showed $397,408 in contributions.

Boston's original quota was $300,000. Added demands for supplies, food, clothing and other aid for the refugees made it necessary to seek additional funds, so the national headquarters doubled the original national goal of $10,000,000. The decision to double the amount was reached as Boston neared its original quota of $300,000.

Such an avalanche of contributions from business firms, employee groups, city, county, state and Federal employees followed the appeal for additional funds here that campaign leaders feel confident that the doubled quota of $600,000 will be reached.

Linked With New England in Many Ways



Model of Liner America and Capt. Giles C. Stedman

Capt. Giles C. Stedman, Commander of the new United States liner America, studies model of the ship that will start on its trial runs tomorrow. The vessel will be in Boston Tuesday and Wednesday, June 11 and 12, and its trials will consist of standardization runs on a measured course off Rockland, Maine, and an eight-hour endurance trial on its return trip to Newport News.

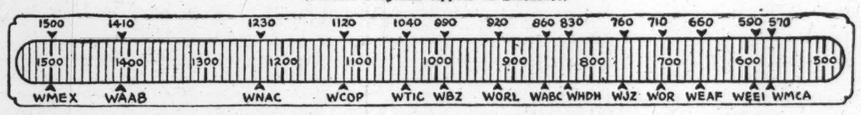
Captain Stedman is a native of Quincy, Mass., and although the vessel is not yet in service, it has already been "re-built" in miniature by another New Englander on the island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

The miniature is a four-foot scale model, produced at the Van Ryper model shop on the island, and illustrates a new departure in model making. It is a half model, applied to a polished metal background, giving the illusion of a complete ship framed in mahogany and glass. In the picture, only the reflection of Capt. Giles C. Stedman, who will command the big America, betrays the fact that it is actually a half model, as he studies his future command.

Designed to carry 1,202 passengers, the new America will require a crew of 642.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 U. S. Marine Band.	Irving Miller's Orchestra	Dol Brissette's Orch....	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Four Tones"
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	Brazilian music program.	Limestone College Choir	Tigers baseball game.	"Console Capers"
3:30 News; Talk	Bob Strong's Orchestra.	"Create Your Own Job"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Golf; Red Cross	Bob Strong's Orchestra.	"Create Your Own Job"	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session": col-	Club Matinee: variety	"Golden Melodies":	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Musicale
4:15 lege Cuban	Club Matinee: variety	string ensemble	Tigers baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Sport program	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Sport comment	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Van Alexander's Or.	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 National Open Golf	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Sports Review	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 So. American Way	"Rhythms by Ricardo"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance: Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Organ Melodies	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Adventurous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 The World Today		Better Business Drama	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "People's Platform":	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten"	"For the Children"	Chamber Music
7:15 informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	John B. Kennedy, news	"For the Children"	News Service
7:30 "Sky Blazers":	Enric Madriguera's Orch.	Joe Reichmann's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45 dramatizations	Enric Madriguera's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Orchestra	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters":	Rep. Celler, New York	"Prepare to Die":	Golf Roundup	Hans Buchwald's Hour
8:15 dramatizations	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	dramatization	Talk from Rome	of Music
8:30 Wayne King's Or-	Radio Guild Drama	Red Cross speakers;	"Nobody's Children":	Phil Neely; Elmer Breck.
8:45 chestra; War news	Radio Guild Drama	Dol Brissette's Orchestra	orphans' histories	"Sunset Trailers"
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Address by Thomas E.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Dewey	News Service	
9:30 Orchestra; soloists.	Hot Shots: Glen Wel-	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Mozart Opera Series	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night	ty's Orchestra	Frank Black, conductor	conducted by Alfred	
10:00 Serenade"	News from Abroad	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Wallenstein: "Seraglio,"	News Service
10:15 Rep. Martin	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	vocalist	Part I	Louis Prima's Orchestra
10:30 News of the War	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	University of Cincinnati	Robert Moses Grove	The Lang Gauchos
10:45 Music; Weather	"Melody in the Night"	Oratorio Society	testimonial dinner	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Old Dominion Barn	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; Music	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Weather Service	Dance	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:30 Midnight Swing	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Preview of National Po-	"Day's End"
11:45 Club	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	litical Conventions	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Press News; "Organ	War news; Music	European News; Organ	Dudley Carollers	
8:15 Reveille"	Instrumental trio	and xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 News of Europe	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Four Showmen Quartet	"Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15 Clyde Barrie, songs.	Bus": children's prgrm	"Tom Terris"	nade": recordings	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	'Coast-to-Coast on a	"Sunday Drivers": so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan.	Bus": children's prgrm	loists; orchestra	nade": recordings	Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air.	Melodie Moods	Uncle Bob: children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15 Church of the Air.	Melodie Moods	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	"Southernaires": Negro	Robert Stewart, tenor	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"	male quartet	Ross Trio: vocal	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 News; Music	News; "Concert Hall of	Yankee Division Memo-	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Harpsichord soloist	the Air"; Weather	rial Service from Park-	Church Service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Major Bowes Family	Happy Jim Parsons	man Bandstand on	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45 Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters: songs	Boston Common	Church Servcie	The Italian Hour
12:00 News; weather	Music Hall: Henrietta	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Piano soloist	Schumann, pianist;	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Bill Lake City	Lorenzo Alvarl, basso;	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir	String Quartet	"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 "Waltz Time"	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	"Songalogue"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Democracy in Ac-	News Service	"Silver Strings": or-	Wildlife Program	Portuguese Hour
1:45 tion": drama	Al and Lee Reiser	chestra	Jimmy Lunceford's Orch.	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Mexico Salutes the	'Treasure Tales of Song'	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15 N. Y. World's Fair	'Treasure Tales of Song'	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30 News; "You Think	'Salon Silhouettes": so-	University of Chicago	Boston Harbor National	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45 You Know Music?"	prano and orchestra	Round Table	Maritime Day	Joseph Tall's Program
3:00 News; Columbia	Kidoodlers Quartet	World's Fair Band	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15 Broadcast Sym-	Foreign Policy Assn.	World's Fair Band	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 phony Or.; Howard	Coronado Cuarto Centen-	News from Europe	Boston Harbor National	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45 Barlow, conductor;	nial program	H. V. Kaltenborn	Maritime Day	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 Aaron Copland,	Sunday Vespers	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Boston University Bac-	"Strings and Things"
4:15 commentator	Sunday Vespers	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	calaureate Service: ad-	orchestra
4:30 "Invitation to	News: Basin Street	"The World Is Yours":	dress by President	Maple Hill Ranch Boys
4:45 Learning"	Chamber Music Society.	dramatization	Daniel L. Marsh; music	Maple Hill Ranch Boys
5:00 "Choose Up Sides".	Rhythm Orchestra	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	"Musical Steelmakers":	Fornier Trio
5:15 "Choose Up Sides".	"Garden Gossip"	Three Cheers: vocal	variety program	Frank Luther, songs
5:30 'Sweet Rhythm"	"Voice of Hawaii"	"From Hollywood To-	"Rendezvous": vocalists;	Irish Minstrels
5:45 Musicale	News Service	day": variety	orchestra	"Silent People": drama
6:00 "Fun in Print":	Religious program	'Spreading New Eng-	Blue Barron's Orchestra.	News Service
6:15 literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	Blue Barron's Orchestra.	"Roving Gypsies"
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry.	program	Baseball News	Al Goodman's Orchestra	Religious program
7:00 News of the World	News from Europe	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15 News of the World	News from Europe.	comedy; orchestra	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 "The Adventures of	Music Appreciation	Bandwagon: Blue Bar-	News from Germany	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45 Ellery Queen"	"Magnolia Blossoms"	ron's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00 Columbia Workshop:	Sunday Night Concert:	Edgar Bergen; Donald	American Forum Sens.	"Pages From the Classi-
8:15 drama	symphony orchestra di-	Dickson; guests; orch.	Arnold and Lundeen on	cal Album"
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.;	rected by Dr. Frank	"One Man's Family":	the Sale of American	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45 vocalist; News	Black	dramatic sketch	Ships, Planes, etc.	cal Album"
9:00 Summer Hour: Jes-	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Clyassi-
9:15 sica Dragonette;	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30 James Newill; Lin-	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:45 ton Wells; orch.	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Coral Islanders
10:00 "Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Interlude: "Symphonic	Arizona Rangers
10:15 It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Hour"; Marion Claire,	Arizona Rangers
10:30 Gov. Saltonstall	"Good Will Hour": John	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	soprano; Henry Weber's	News Service
10:45 Sports; News	J. Anthony, director	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Concert Orch.; chorus	"Let's Dance"
11:00 Weather; Talk	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15 Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Recorded news from	"Day's End"
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Rome, Italy	"Day's End"
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	The McFarland Twins	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch.	Boston University 67th	Network speaker
11:13 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Annual Commencement	Baritone soloist
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Boston University 67th	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	Annual Commencement	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith & News	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; drama.	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs.	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Dick Barrie's Orchestra.	"Pleasantdale Folks"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall of the	'Hymns of All Churches'	News Service	"Hit Parade"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	Air": New England News	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Hit Parade"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	"Road to Romance"	John Kiley, organist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	Western Serenade
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	land baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	land baseball game	Violin and organ
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	land baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Cleve-	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	land baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Glenn Garr's Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Harpsichord soloist	Glenn Garr's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker: sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber music
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Youth Tells Its Story	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orches-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama	tra; Vass Family	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	interviews	White; orchestra	program	Camera Club of the Air.
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Mystery Hall"; dra-	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War news	"True or False"	prano; soloist; orchestra	matic sketch	Piano duet
9:00 Merle Oberon, Geo.	"The Green Hornet";	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Political talk	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Brent, Pat O'Brien	mystery drama	program	Network program	cal Album"
9:30 in "Till We Meet	Paul Martin's Music	Alec Templeton Time;	Ray Scott's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 Again"	Paul Martin's Music	piano; soloist; orchestra	Ray Scott's Orchestra	cal Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	European news	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Music Appreciation	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Swinging Strings
10:30 News of the War	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Frankie Stan's Orchestra
10:45 Music; Weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; "Night Man"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Jose Martinez' Orch.
11:30 Louis Prima's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Louis Prima's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Bates Graduation Exercises to Make Four-Day Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, June 8—A four day program of exercises and social functions will mark the 74th annual commencement at Bates College from June 14 to 17, according to a recent announcement. The program, which begins at 8 p. m., June 14, with Alumni Night in the Alumni Gymnasium, will close with the Commencement Hop on Monday night.

Saturday at 9 a. m. will be staged the Alumni Parade and Carnival, led by the Class of 1890 back for their fiftieth reunion. The Class Day exercises by the seniors will take place on the steps of Coram Library at 2 p. m. and will be followed at 4 p. m. by the President's Reception. Banquets for alumni organizations are scheduled for 6 p. m.

During the evening the campus will be illuminated with colored lights and at 8 p. m. there will be a concert followed by the Commencement play, Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," which will be presented on the library steps. After the play there will be open house at Chase Hall, the men's Union, until midnight.

20 Books Each For Vacationists

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8 (AP)—There'll be a surplus of vacant book-shelves at the Washington Park branch of the Providence Public Library this summer, if subscribers can find room in their vacation kits to take advantage of the branch's new ruling.

Anyone going on vacation, comes the announcement, can load up with 20 books at the branch and won't have to worry about renewals or overdue charges till Oct. 1, when the supply should be returned intact.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, June 10

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, June 10

1:30 p. m. WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Cultural Program.

For Sunday, June 9

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—"The Truth That Makes Men Free."
3:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Missionaries Afield," auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
6:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature" Prof. John C. Scammell.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program. OAK-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—U. S. and Germany. DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7 m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m. — News Summary. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"Despatch from the Front." GSD 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Musical Program 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Melody and Rhythm. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—Opera: Dance Music. 2RO3 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—11:40 p. m.—"London Log"; Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, June 9

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Hungarian Dance Music. HAT5, 9.62meg., 31.17m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 31.3m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Opera: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti)—Act I: Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Paris—10 p. m.—English drama. TPA, 11.72meg., 25.6m.; TPB, 11.84meg., 25.33m.; TPC, 9.52meg., 31.51m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—American Musicians from Berlin. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.3m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

London—11 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Turkish Farmers Get Subsidy

Foreign Trade Flashes

Assistance to farmers is not limited to the United States. The Turkish Government by official decree has granted an emergency credit of about $1,750,000 for use in purchasing seed, fertilizer, and equipment for distribution to needy farmers, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Smith also announced other trade briefs as follows:

Restrictions on the French glove industry are being "eased," following action of the Government's control in granting it a larger degree of autonomy. A freer distribution of leather is expected to result, and an increase in the rate of production is anticipated. Exports of leather gloves from the Lyons consular district—center of the glove manufacturing in France—were valued at $39,830 in March of this year, compared with $70,073 in February, and $43,298 in March of 1939.

Cellophane Exports

Japanese cellophane exports reached peak levels in 1939. Special significance is attached to the gain of 135 per cent in output over the 1938 figures, since it was made in the face of domestic restrictions over consumption of raw materials, increased production costs, and other unfavorable conditions brought about by Japan's rigid wartime economy.

Argentina's Trade Gains

Export trade of Argentina gained 31 per cent in value in the first quarter of this year, and 18 per cent in volume as compared with the corresponding period of 1939. Aggregate shipments abroad in the first three months of 1940, amounted to 3,245,000 tons, against 2,754,000 tons in the similar period a year ago. Exports of meat products in this period were 189,217 tons, contrasted with 163,379 tons in the same period a year ago. Wheat exports were 15 per cent higher.

Brazil Turns to Cotton

Many Brazilian coffee growers are converting permanently large areas heretofore planted to coffee, to cotton. Importance of coffee in Brazil's economy is declining, with exports dropping from 52.5 per cent of the aggregate value of all Brazilian export trade in 1935 to 40 per cent in 1939. At the same time, cotton exports increased from 16 per cent of total trade in 1935 to 20.6 per cent in 1939.

Museum Acquires Poussin Painting

Nicholas Poussin's canvas "Mars and Venus" has just been acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and is on view in the new accessions gallery. This painting, executed about 1630, adds distinction to the group by Poussin owned in this country. Five of his works are in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York; one is in the Chicago Art Institute, and the famous "Galatea" is at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Since 1758 the "Mars and Venus" has been in the possession of the Harcourt family, at their country seat near Oxford, England, whence it came directly to Boston. Like many great masterpieces in private collections, it was little known until recent years. In 1938 it was included in the international exhibition of seventeenth century art at Burlington House.

Middlebury Does Well in Air Work

Boston Plans Maritime Day Harbor Show

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The attention of all New England will be focused tomorrow on things nautical. Ships, shipping, commerce, the sea, races, swimming matches and recognition of heroism afloat will combine in what is hailed as the greatest marine spectacle in the history of Boston Harbor. It is Boston's outdoor celebration of National Maritime Day.

On May 22, 1819 the old Savannah put out from Savannah, Ga., for Liverpool. She was the first vessel to cross the Atlantic under steam power, though steam was used only on part of the voyage. To commemorate this event, the Congress of the United States, designated May 22 as National Maritime Day. After observing the day for a year or two with a luncheon meeting, speakers and the fanfare of publicity, Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, appointed a committee of 150 in 1938 to arrange a fitting outdoor observance of the day.

Races were arranged for lifeboat crews, a marine parade was staged, and band concerts at various piers were held in what now looks like a humble start. In 1939 the observance was bigger and better. This year, the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee—a corporation under laws of Massachusetts—voted to hold the outdoor observance on June 9 to get the potential advantage of more favorable weather than usually is encountered in mid-May.

Special Railroad Rates

Results will be seen tomorrow in what committee leaders call the most gigantic and spectacular harbor marine program ever staged at this port. Railroads are offering special excursion round-trip fares to Boston and estimates of the attendance at the Boston waterfront range as high as 250,000 to 300,000.

Echoes of the hurricane of September, 1938, will be heard at tomorrow's observance, when medals will be presented to Capt. Lawrence H. Dunn, Harbor Master, and seven Harbor police officers who manned the Boston Harbor Police Boat Michael H. Crowley in the hurricane and rescued several men whose vessel had capsized and who had found temporary refuge in a precarious position atop the narrow, exposed breakwater off the South Boston piers.

Two silver medals will be presented to each of the eight officials, one of them awarded by the United States Treasury Department—of which the Coast Guard is a unit—and the other by the Police Department of the city of Boston. Congressman Thomas A. Flaherty is to present the Federal medals and Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, the departmental medals.

Recipients of Medals

Receiving medals will be: Captain Dunn, Lieut. James J. Crowley, Engineer Patrick F. Croke, Fireman William B. Walker, Patrolmen James J. Kerrigan, George J, Smith, Aubrey B. Cayting, and William F. Healey.

Presentation of the medals will be made at Commonwealth Pier, the center of activities for the day, where the reviewing stand will be located and the prizes awarded to winners of the races and other events.

Navy destroyers, the Coast Guard cutter Ingham, the New York State Merchant Marine Academy ship Empire State, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey vessel Oceanographer, which was once J. P. Morgan's yacht Corsair, will all be open for public inspection at various piers along the South Boston waterfront. Four bands will give concerts throughout the afternoon at various piers. A continuous aerial parade along the waterfront is promised by American Air Lines' flagships en route to and from East Boston airport.

Castle Island Programs

Several thousand New England high school students are expected at Castle Island, where a lecture over a sound system will be given on Boston Harbor islands by Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop High School teacher and expert on islands of Boston Harbor. Group singing, and sailboat races of the Winabout and the Snipe classes, will be a part of the special program there.

World War veterans of the American Merchant Marine are to open activities at Commonwealth Pier at noon, with a memorial ceremony at which Capt. Joseph A. Gainard, Commander of the American freighter City of Flint, which was taken over by a German prize crew and sent to Russia, is to be the speaker.

The steamer Steel Pier is to omit its regular cruise to Provincetown so that it may make a special five-hour Boston Harbor cruise, starting at Commonwealth Pier at 12:30 p. m., for those desiring to witness the activities from the water.

An impressive marine parade will be staged in three divisions—Government vessels, merchant craft, and pleasure boats. Irving T. Sorge, chairman of the pleasure craft division, states that more than 300 vessels will be in line, the greatest number of that type of vessel ever assembled for a similar purpose in the history of yachting. Yachts have been entered from as far away as New York.

Crews of merchant vessels, Coast Guard craft, pilot boats, tow boats, fishing vessels and the Quarterdeck Club, which is composed of graduates of the Massachusetts Nautical School, are expected to enter the lifeboat races. The crews of the Danish freighters Herta Maersk and Rita Maersk, as well as the British freighter Pilar de Larrinaga, have been practicing in preparation for the big event.

Outstanding maritime authorities will make addresses at Commonwealth Pier and all events at that pier will be radiocast.

Speakers will include Frank S. Davis, President, and Maxwell B. Grossman, Vice-President of National Maritime Day Committee; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Mayor Maurice Tobin; Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts; Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts; Rear Admiral Russell S. Waesche, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard; Rear Admiral Lee Otis Colbert, director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner.

Participants in Boston Maritime Program

By a Staff Photographer

Men Who Sail in Ships to Be Honored

Top picture shows a lifeboat crew of the Danish freighter Herta Maersk, one of the contestants in the lifeboat races to be held tomorrow in connection with the Maritime Day observance. In the stern is Christian Rasmussan, acting as coxswain. He is first officer of the freighter. In the lower picture are eight Boston policemen who will be awarded both Federal and City of Boston Police Department medals for daring rescue work during the hurricane on Sept. 21, 1938. Left to right: Capt. Lawrence H. Dunn, Harbor Master; Lieut. James J. Crowley; Patrick F. Croke, engineer; William B. Walker, fireman, and Patrolmeh James J. Kerrigan, George J. Smith, Aubrey B. Cayting, and William F. Healey.

Diplomas Won By 200 Pupils At Institute

Graduation exercises were held this morning at the Wentworth Institute. A feature was the attendance of the 1915 class. Over 200 graduates received diplomas in the electrical engineering, machine construction and tool design, steam and electrical machinery operation, aircraft construction and design, building construction, electrical installation and maintenance, pattern making and machine design and machine work and tool making.

The Rev. Lex King Souter, of Fall River, addressed the graduating class. The following medals were awarded:

Alumni medals, for excellence in character and scholarship: Richard L. Chace, electrical construction; Eugene Berg, machine-work and tool-making.

Honorable mention: Peter Kudriavetz, Jr., machine-construction and tool-design; Brandon T. Douglas, building construction.

The annual alumni banquet will be held this evening and will be followed by the Alumni Reunion Dance.

Poetry Club Plans 25th Anniversary

The New England Poetry Club is 25 years old this year. And it intends to celebrate its quarter century of existence at its annual dinner on June 10 at the Hotel Commander in Cambridge.

At that time the yearly award of the Golden Rose will be made to Kenneth Porter for his recently published book of poems "The High Plains." The Rose is of silver gilt and is the work of an early French jeweler. It has been awarded each year since 1936 to a poet whom the Board of the Club feels has made an outstanding contribution to poetry. It has been held by such distinguished poets as Robert Frost, Archibald MacLeish, Robert Hillyer, John Gould Fletcher, John Holmes, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, Leanora Speyer and others.

Several of the former holders of the Rose will be present at the dinner and Mrs. Speyer, former Pulitzer Prize winner and the present holder of the award, will pass it on to Mr. Porter.

Providence Police Facing a Deficit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8—Because of the loss of revenue from park-o-meters, which were outlawed by a Supreme Court decision, and the cost of the campaign to make Providence the "safest city in the nation," as far as fatal highway accidents were concerned, the Providence police department faces a deficit, it is learned.

The finances are becoming so depleted that the Bureau of Police and Fire will hesitate before placing veteran officers on pension or making wholesale promotions when the force is re-organized this month, Chairman Howard S. Almy makes known.

It was reported that the traffic account of the police department has been drawn to the extent of $76,286.03, or $9,113.97 more in five months than the $68,900 alloted for the first six months. On April 30, with five more months to go the account's balance was $39,031.07.

Other accounts were reported also as depleted but no exact figures could be obtained immediately from City Auditor Howard A. Kenyon.

Northeast Farms Increase Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 8—Income from farm marketings in New Hampshire and other New England and North Atlantic States was 13 per cent larger in March of this year than in March of 1939, according to a report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics received by J. C. Kendall, Director of the New Hampshire Extension service.

The increase in income came from sales of both field crops and livestock and livestock products. Income from dairy products, poultry and eggs, potatoes and grains was larger, but income from meat animals and apples was smaller.

In the northeast, income from dairy and poultry products was slightly larger than in the same period last year, while income from meat products was smaller in all States of the region. Total farm income was larger for each State except New Jersey..

For the country as a whole, farm income from crops for the first four months of the year increased 16 per cent. But during the same time income from livestock and livestock products increased only six per cent over last year.

Mrs. Leland Powers

Carol Hoyt Powers, Mrs. Leland Powers, who passed on in Boston June 7, had served as Second Reader of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and had been Principal of Leland Powers School of the Theater for the past 20 years. Mrs. Powers did much public work in the teaching of reading Bible texts and has had many classes and individual students in several cities. The Leland Powers School is one of the best known of its kind and Mrs. Powers' interest in the needs and capacities of young people had much to do with its success.

Lowell Group Plans Patriotic Celebration

Americanism as the only "ism" for Americans is the motto adopted by the Charles Russell Lowell Family Group, composed of organizations allied to Charles Russell Lowell Post 7, Grand Army of Republic.

The group plans a celebration tomorrow in Faneuil Hall, Boston, of the "sacred symbolism of our glorious banner—Old Glory." The ceremonies include a band concert, speeches, solos, and trooping of the colors.

Plymouth Fair To Copy First Sale in Colony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 8—Harking back to the first market day held here in 1640 under an enactment by the Court, residents of Plymouth and of the towns comprising the original Plymouth Colony will assemble in Town Square on June 15 for a market-fair patterned after the original gathering.

With men, women and children in Pilgrim costume, or in the proper garb for the trades they will demonstrate on hand looms, at potters' wheels or lathes and presses, the Square will be stocked with livestock, tables of handicrafts, food, fish, plants or anything raised or made within the bounds of the old colony.

This market is mainly to encourage handicrafts in the Plymouth district by affording private individuals who work in their homes an outlet for their products. Many worked all winter on articles to bring to the market. The affair will also show visitors that such industries as cordage, worsteds, curtains and cranberries are typical of the town.

Dexter Brooks is chairman of an organization committee formed to correlate the booths and exhibits. The committee includes representatives of the Plymouth Antiquarian Society, Plymouth Garden Club, Women's Club, Community Nurse Association, Rotary Club, Board of Trade, Jones River Village Club of Kingston, Black and White Club, Guild of Plymouth Potters, church organizations, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Plymouth Civic Association and the Portuguese Civic Association.

The widest variety of items has been tabulated by the committee; lobster and fish dories, food and preserves, Italian breads and sausages, dairy products, horses, sheep, cattle, hens, photographs and watercolors by Plymouth artists, hooked and braided rugs, pewter, painted trays and woodwork.

The Square will be flood-lighted at night. In event of rain the fair will be held June 22.

Fair Celebrity

Adrian Whiting

Of Plymouth, who will appear as Myles Standish at the Plymouth Fair, June 15.

Many Damaged Craft Observed

Large numbers of Allied merchant vessels damaged by bombing or machine gunning from the air are in West African ports for repairs it was reported by members of the crew of the American steamship Otho which arrived in Boston recently.

At Freetown, the crew stated, there were seven merchant ships with funnels punctured or shot away and with hulls and decks scarred by machinegun bullets or shrapnel from bombs. One British freighter had her deck split open and a French vessel had part of the stern shot away, it was reported. There were also 62 merchant and naval vessels at Freetown evidently awaiting convoy. Forty more Allied ships were noted by the crew at Dakar also apparently awaiting a convoy.

Race for State Budget Head Said to Lie Between Two Men

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's choice of a successor to the veteran State Budget Commissioner, Carl A. Raymond, is still unsettled but it is now believed the post will go to either Charles W. Greenough of Dover or Representative Paul A. Foster (R) of Great Barrington.

The behind-the-scenes story regarding these two Budget Commissioner possibilities is among the more interesting at the State House this year. It is understood that neither man is personally conducting a vigorous campaign for the position. Rather friends are pushing them for the $6,500-a-year post which is particularly important because of present efforts to modernize Massachusetts' budgetary methods.

Behind Representative Foster, it is reported, stand Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Representative William B. Baker (R) of Newton, influential member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Representative Foster's one-year service on the Ways and Means Committee, the treasury guardian of the Legislature, has convinced these men that Mr. Foster would make an excellent Budget Commissioner, although previously he has had no extensive financial experience.

On the other hand, Mr. Greenough as business assistant to Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health, has established an excellent economy record. Furthermore, it is understood, he is a long-time personal friend of Governor Saltonstall.

Thus the Governor, if he is to make a choice between these two men, must reject either a close friend or a man backed by three of the most powerful Republican leaders in the House. State House experts, watching the situation with keen interest, believe either man would make an excellent successor to the retired Commissioner Raymond.

Light Costs

One result of the drive to strengthen national defense may be the failure of electric light customers to obtain sizeable reductions in their rates under cases now being investigated by the State Public Utilities Commission on its own motion and on petitions by consumers.

The utility concerns may be subjected to a heavy federal tax as part of the national defense financing program, which some Commissioners believe would change the company's earnings picture.

On the other hand, one of the Commissioners, who believes many rate reductions are in line but that the drive for lower charges has not been directed toward the right angle, has discovered in the Massachusetts law a statute giving the Commission the power to regulate charges for wholesale power. The rates for wholesale power between such concerns as the New England Power Company and its affiliates vary considerably and this Commissioner believes that in many cases the rates are too high.

Samuel H. Buck, representing several consumers seeking rate reductions, is the first person to delve into this phase of the problem and it appears that discovery of the Massachusetts statute providing control over such contracts may result in later reductions in consumer rates indirectly.

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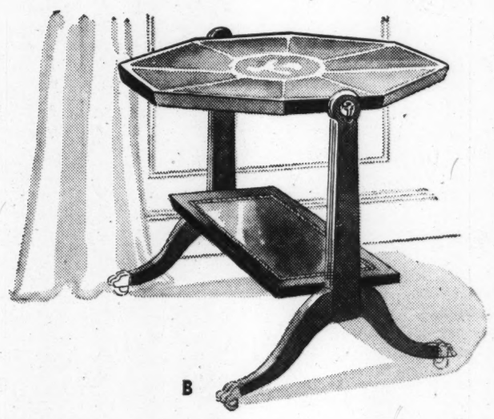

B

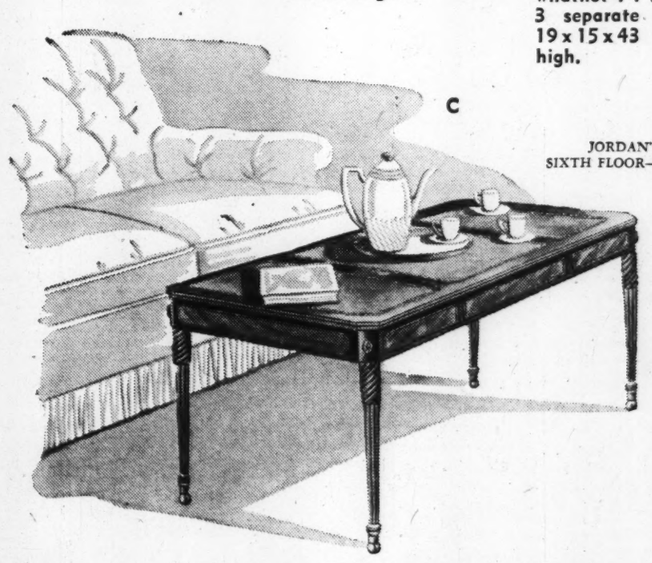
A

A—Williams pie crust table. Top carved from solid mahogany. 20 x 20 x 26 inches.

B—Englewood tilt-top table with hand-tooled Prince of Wales type decoration on the leather top. 18 x 21½ x 24 inches high.

C—Corley coffee table. Hand-tooled leather top. 36 x 19 x 19 inches high.

D—Belmont three-tier whatnot . . . forms 3 separate tables. 19 x 15 x 43 inches high.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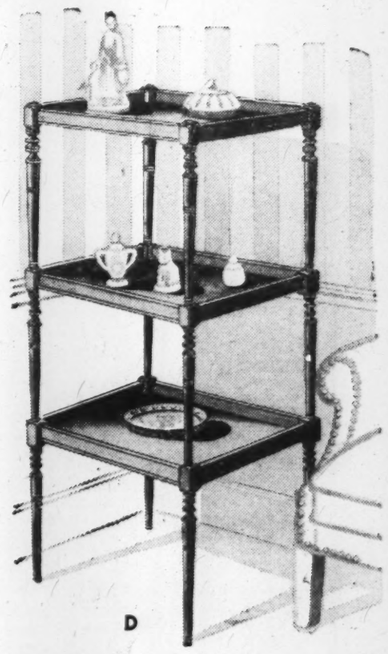
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Bach Ballet in London

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

There had been a misunderstanding and the box-office "regretted" that the entire theater was sold out. An offer to stand brought another shake of the head and the "regret" that every inch of space was occupied. Eventually, however, a friendly program girl pushed the visitor between the two mildest looking standees she could find, and from the side of the stalls he had not only an excellent view of the stage but also of the audience.

"The Rake's Progress" was nearing its rather lurid, Hogarthian end, and row after row of intent faces, lighted up from the stage, were a reminder that no work of art is complete without its spectators. They also provided a comment on the writer who recently alleged that "appreciation of the fine arts has sadly diminished in England for many years past." A noticeable feature of this Sadler's Wells audience was its youth. Not a "boiled shirt" or a tiara was to be seen but a certain drabness was more than offset by the wholehearted — and silent — attention given to the stage. North London does not yet follow the strict West-End ballett etiquette of making comments on dancers and the stage in order to save neighbors the bother of listening to the orchestra. These neighbors, alas, are sometimes ungrateful enough to say "shush," which, of course, shows only a lamentable lack of manners.

* * *

"The Rake's Progress" has now been in the Sadler's Wells repertory for some years and no doubt the chief attraction of the evening was the second performance of Frederick Ashton's latest ballet, "The Wise Virgins," with music by Bach, orchestrated by William Walton, and décor and costumes by Rex Whistler. The program also included Ashton's "Dante Sonata."

Some may have been surprised to find Bach so much at home in the theater, but as Dr. Colles once pointed out: "Bach knew nothing of the false distinction between sacred and secular which has besmirched so much modern art." He was also a past-master in the art of musical pictorialism and illustration. "Phoebus and Pan," a dramatic satire on Scheibe—the critic who accused him of being too modern and highbrow—indicates that the range of Bach's genius would have enabled him to be as supreme in the theater as he was in the church. Certainly, combined with his exubergnt sense of rhythm every quality was there to make him the flawless composer of ballet.

* * *

Needless to say, had Bach composed the music actually for "The Wise Virgins" it would have been very different to the more or less ingenious patchwork skillfully translated by William Walton into the medium of the modern orchestra The program did not state who put the patchwork together, but one suspects Constant Lambert, the conductor of the ballet.

Neither Frederick Ashton's choreography nor Rex Whistler's décor and costumes reached the level of Bach's music—which is scarely suprising. As long ago as 1322 there was acted a miracle play of the five wise and five foolish virgins. Miracle and mystery plays were then performed in the church building itself on a stage erected just below the choir. Ceremonial dances and dance-songs (dance-hymns), it should be added, were part of the ancient ritual of medieval churches—the words and music of these Latin "songs" are still preserved in old MS. service books. Bach's music has behind it the weight of a tradition that, as already emphasized, drew no line between the sacred and the secular. Strangely enough he himself was born in the very town—Eisenach—where 543 years previously the miracle play of the wise and foolish virgins had been acted before the Elector Frederic, who, it is recorded, was highly indignant because the foolish ones were not forgiven.

In this twentieth century version, both choregrapher and stage designer, would have done well to study a medieval tradition which, like the Greek drama, shows the transition from ritual to art. The artists of the East, again, because they know how to use the language of symbolism, give more than a hint of the way to convey the deeper implication of this sort of subject. The idiom of Frederick Ashton's choreography is of lowlier lineage. Those of us who have watched his development with sympathetic interest know the sources. But as Picasso said: "Only in art is it improper to own up to one's parentage."

Considered from a lower level the choregraphy of "The Wise Virgins" is often charming and has the quality of freshness. The ballet as a whole, however, is dramatically ineffective and the slowness of movement might well be described as "masterly inactivity" or "disciplined inaction."

Rex Whistler's décor gives the feeling of being out of scale and dwarfs the figures on the stage. His color, again, is not too happy. But if the possibilities of the subject are scarcely realized and there are points on which criticism may fasten, the ballet is well worth seeing—and hearing.

San Francisco Exposition Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

In preparing its exhibition this summer at the Palace of Fine Arts, San Francisco's Exposition has surmounted a difficult problem. The exhibit had to be organized in a relatively brief period, and the new show was bound to be placed in comparison with the successful display of a year ago. The current exhibit, organized by a committee of which Timothy Pflueger was the head, meets the test.

Interest goes first to the paintings by the old masters and several sculptures that have been selected by Dr. Walter Heil. Nearly all his material this year had to be procured from American collections. He met with full co-operation throughout the country. The 200 old masters chosen represent six centuries.

Included are important works of Sassetta, Filippo Lippi, Pesellino, Pollaiuolo, Perugino, Titian, Veronese. Tintoretto, Van der Weyden, Brueghel, Cranach, El Greco, Velasquez, Murillo, Goya, Crespi, Reni, Salvator Rosa, Guardi, Tiepolo, Rubens, Van Dyck, Teniers, Hals, Rembrandt, Ruisdael, Poussin, Le Nain, Pater, Boucher, Fragonard, Reynolds, Raeburn, Gainsborough. The Baroque Italian school is well represented, and the survey of nineteenth century France—particularly the Impressionist and post-Impressionist schools—has profusion and quality

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The principal new department is a large central section directed by Helen Bruton and entitled "Art in Action." It frankly seeks to sell contemporary California art works, and for that purpose it includes a small salesroom. A large number of alcoves display California paintings, prints, and sculptures of many styles. A group of open studios show artists and craftsmen at their work: painting, print-making, weaving, sculpture, pottery, and so on. On one wall a mosaic is being installed in public view. On the opposite wall, Diego Rivera and a staff are to be seen painting a fresco. The "Art in Action" department also contains several interiors in which art works of moderate price are put to effective use.

Contemporary American paintings, several hundred in number, have been assembled by Hermon More of the Whitney Museum of American Art of New York. This section appears at first view to be higher in quality than last year's American section. Dozens of the country's painters take part in it.

* * *

Quite new is a Pan-American section of contemporary painting. From Mexico (assembled by Thomas Carr Howe, Jr.) and from other Pacific Coast countries of Latin America (assembled by Dr Grace McCann Morley). The Mexican group stands above the rest by its maturity, diversity, and native strength of expression. Native idiom is notably developed likewise in the works from Peru, El Salvador, and Ecuador. The Brazilian and Chilean schools, not without merit, are more international, more conventional.

Probably the finest collection of drawings of the old masters that San Francisco has seen has been brought together by Dr. Annemarie Henle. The quality of the hundred items is consistent. In the catalogue are many of the great names in European art history.

Among historic American painters at the Fine Arts Palace are Copley, Stuart, S. F. B. Morse, Inness, Ryder, Duveneck, Eakins, Sargent, Bellows, Whistler. A California group goes back to such men as Keith, Thomas Hill, Yelland, Henry Alexander, Nahl, Toby Rosenthal, and the sculptor, Arthur Putnam.

The contemporary European section does not pretend to be exhaustive. It provides generous example of the Paris school, pre-war and post-war, the German "Brücke" artists, and a variety of surrealists and abstractionists.

A "Pageant of Photography" assembled by Ansel Adams surveys many phases of the past and present of photography, from viewpoints artistic, technical, and historic. In this section old films from the New York Museum of Modern Art are being shown daily.

An exhibit of printing, books and bindings, to mark the five hundredth anniversary of the invention of movable type, has been organized by Morgan Gunst and the local Roxburghe Club of bibliophiles. The exhibit includes the Yale University Gutenberg Bible.

Architecture and housing are the theme of still another department. This exhibit was prepared by Ernest Born. A set of 30 of the ingenious miniature rooms, of many styles and periods, owned by Mrs. James Ward Thorne, is shown.

Aside from the Palace an example of industrial patronage of the arts is a group of paintings, incidental to the large exhibit of the International Business Machines Corporation. The works are chosen, one from each State of the Union and from the country's territories and possessions. All the paintings were selected by regional juries, independent of I. B. M. supervision.

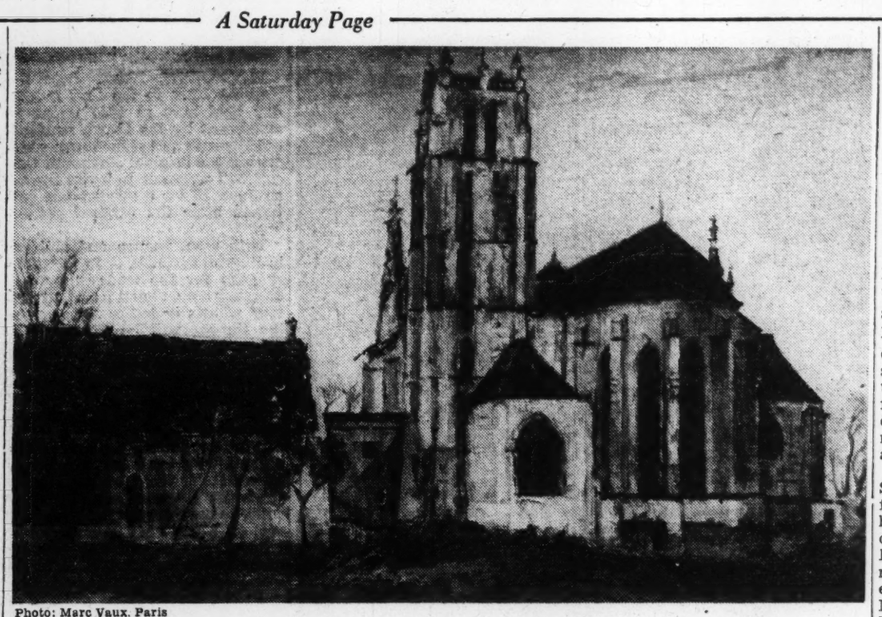

Photo: Marc Vaux, Paris

'Peinture,' by Henri de Waroquier, in the Paris Salon of 1940

Handel in Pasadena

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

Pasadena's fifth music festival reached its culmination this season in Handel's oratorio, "Belshazzar," given in the Civic Auditorium—on the evening of May 23. The presentation of this 200-year-old work assumed added significance in view of the quality and character of the performance. When Pasadena first organized its festival association, Dr. Richard Lert, an authority on the music of Handel, was made musical director. Two years ago the oratorio, "Saul," was given in complete performance. Last year "Jeptha" was the outstanding event.

First honors of the evening are due the chorus of 150 singers, composed largely of young persons who had worked under Dr. Lert's direction for eight months. Rarely does one hear choral singing of such precision and beauty of tone, so conscious of style or charged with more meaning. The mighty words in the last chorus of Part One sounded a clarion note: "All empires upon God depend; begun by His command, by His command they end. Look up to Him in all your ways; begin with prayer and end with praise."

* * *

Three singers, all of the Metropolitan Opera, had leading roles—Charles Kullman, tenor, that of Belshazzar; Elisabeth Rethberg, that of Nitocris, his mother; Douglas Beattie, bass, and Cyrus, leader of the Persian Army. Of significance was the singing of several Californian artists, notably Sten Englund, bass; Joseph Sullivan, tenor, and Ruth Terry Koechig, mezzo-soprano.

Scarcely second to his work with the chorus, was Dr. Lert's achievement with the orchestra. Pasadena's Civic Orchestra is unusual among symphonic organizations of the country. It is composed of amateur musicians of high caliber, trained through the season by Dr. Lert. It is maintained by popular subscription, and gives a series of concerts in the Auditorium—free to the public. The group now plays with professional precision, and on this occasion, performed the Handel score with remarkable sense of style and beauty of tone. Although sonority and fullness of tone were not lacking, the orchestra at no time overbalanced the soloists or chorus.

Only one other event in the 10-day festival required tickets of admission—the operatic concert on the evening of May 21. All other programs were open to the public without charge. Dr. Lert was also in charge of the operatic program, which enlisted the support of Mme. Rethberg, Mr. Kullman, Mr. Beattie, and Miss Koechig. The orchestra had to forego part of its program, because of lack of time for rehearsal, but provided excellent accompaniments for the singers. The program included excerpts from "Lohengrin" and "Faust," and arias by each of the singers, none of whom was heard to best advantage.

Other events of the festival included a vesper service on May 19, with the festival chorus participating; two band programs, one of which was sponsored by the Pasadena Junior College; a combined choral concert; a program of school music, with Dr. John Henry Lyons in charge; Young Artists' Day on May 29, and a concert of symphony music, conducted by Maurice Koehler on the evening of May 29.

Plans for Hollywood Bowl's summer series of concerts, beginning on July 9 and continuing for eight weeks, call for appearances of many soloists and conductors. "Symphony nights" will be in charge of Bruno Walter, John Barbirolli, and George Szell. Albert Coates, José Iturbi, Richard Lert, Henry Svedrofsky, Vladimir Bakaleinkoff, Andre Kostelanetz, David Broekman, and Edwin McArthur will conduct on solo and feature nights. Only one opera will be given this summer—"Carmen" on Aug. 20, with Gladys Swarthout in the title role, and Pietro Cimini conducting. Among the soloists will be Lawrence Tibbett, John Charles Thomas, Paul Robeson, Lauritz Melchior, Lily Pons, Grace Moore, Kirsten Flagstad, Vladimir Horowitz, José Iturbi, Bartlett and Robertson, and Mischa Elman.

* * *

The opera studio at Los Angeles City College, in charge of Hugo Strelitzer, presented an experiment in opera production in the form of a swing version of Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor," in the auditorium of the College, on the evenings of May 22, 23, 24, and 25. The production, directed by George Houston, started criticism, not only that a classic work should be distorted, but that public funds should be used for purposes other than those having educational or cultural objectives. Shakespeare would never have recognized his comedy, and even Nicolai would have wondered what had happened to his phrases. With the question still unsettled, the fact remains that the burlesque version provoked an atmosphere in which the audience seemed to revel. Sets were attractive, and action proceeded with liveliness. Whatever the cultural values of the presentation, several managers considered it to have commercial worth, and it will open at the El Capitan Theater in Hollywood on June 15.

Hal D. Crain.

The Shakespeare Season

By Percy Allen

Stratford-on-Avon

The Festival Company at Stratford-on-Avon carries on, in difficult circumstances. Thousands, besides the actors, will be grateful to the Governors for their decision to open the theater as usual, and to keep it open until the first week in September. The Governors felt that it was their duty to do this; partly by reason of the national value of the work, and in part because the abandonment for a single year of a now elaborate organization must greatly increase the difficulties of a fresh start later. The bookings to date, though much below those of normal years, have been on the whole satisfactory, especially in the upper parts of the house throughout the week, and for the whole house on Saturday nights.

Mr. W. H. Savery, the general manager for the Festival Company, told me that they have been much encouraged by the interest taken by the universities and educational organizations of the country, in the continuance of the performances, and by the many grateful letters they have received from patrons, and from English schools. The Governors see to it that the plays chosen by the universities for their annual examinations, are, whenever possible, retained, or included in the list selected for performance. The taking over by the Government of several of the principal hotels in Stratford has raised difficulties in the matter of accommodation; but English people in general lunch or dine out much more readily than they used to do. So far as the nation's youth is concerned, the camping movement generally and especially such organizations as the Permanent Holiday Camp at Stratford have helped to overcome such difficulties. Dwellers in the camps are invariably visitors to the theater.

* * *

The company is performing the following Shakespearean plays—"As You Like It," "The Merchant of Venice," "Hamlet," "Measure for Measure," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor" with one historical play, "King John." To this list is added Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer." Sheridan's "The School for Scandal" may be included later in the season. The leading men are Messrs. Baliol Holloway, George Skillan, Andrew Leigh, Basil Langton, and Richard Hurndall, of whom the first three are widely experienced Shakespearean actors. The leading ladies are Misses Thea Holme, Clare Harris, Peggy Bryan, and Joan Sanderson. The director is again Mr. Iden Payne, who has done the bulk of the producing, with the occasional assistance of Mr. Andrew Leigh. The Goldsmith comedy, and "As You Like It" are both produced by Baliol Holloway.

The casts, as a whole, are not more than moderately strong; but in view of present difficulties the company is a satisfactory one. The presence of Bafiol Holloway, in several leading parts, greatly strengthens the company. His Shylock, well made-up, and played upon traditional lines, stiffened an otherwise not too strong performance of "The Merchant"; and his Faulconbridge in "King John"—one of the most successful of the productions—was full of vigor. An audience which had heard only two days before, of the invasion of Belgium and The Netherlands, rose at the closing lines:

And we shall shock them, naught
shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but
true.

* * *

Prince Arthur was played by Peggy Bryan, whose Isabella, in "Measure for Measure," had already revealed strong emotional power, suggesting a young actress to be watched. Miss Thea Holme has a pleasing stage presence, and is an accomplished actress, but she seems to me a shade wanting, at times, in genuine Shakespearean quality. I liked best her Kate Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer." Richard Hurndall was far happier as young Marlow than in any of his Shakespearean parts.

The production of "Hamlet" was interesting, in that the title-part was entrusted to a young actor, Basil Langton, whom I do not remember to have seen before in Shakespeare. He could not, of course, give us all that there is in the part; but he spoke intelligently, was lithe in limb and movement, sympathetic, fresh, and speedy in all that he did. George Skillan showed his accustomed vigor as King Claudius, and Miss Clare Harris' mature Shakespearean experience, as Queen Gertrude—and also as Mistress Page in "The Merry Wives"—helped to maintain the standard. I liked the light comedy work of Andrew Leigh, as Sir Hugh Evans, and the heavier comedy of Falstaff, played by Jay Laurier in his intensely personal way, which—though it may not be always strictly Shakespearean—is invariably amusing, and is real art of its kind. Mr. Laurier's timing is as correct as his miming is expressive; and he possesses an astonishing variety of facial and vocal devices.

Half a Century of Plays

By Harold Hobson

London

Raphael wrote a century of sonnets. Mr. Bernard Shaw has composed half a century of plays. That, at least, is what he himself calls them. Some of his players, however, have a more finely accurate sense of classification. Mr Ernest Thesiger takes the chief role in Mr. Shaw's latest production, "In Good King Charles's Golden Days," at the New Theater, and at the end of the first performance he made a speech. In this he referred with singular felicity to the entertainment that had just taken place as "Mr. Shaw's fiftieth conversation piece."

There is no pretence at plot, no suggestion of story, no hint at development of character. The first two acts are set in Isaac Newton's rooms at Cambridge, where Charles, George Fox the Quaker, the Duke of York, Nell Gwyn, the Duchess of Portsmouth, Sir Godfrey Kneller, and anyone else who happens to turn up, not forgetting Sir Isaac and his housekeeper, discuss with all imaginable energy those problems of how to choose a ruler, cherish and obey him, which have fascinated Mr. Shaw for more than 60 years.

* * *

Mr. Shaw, of course, knows how to make all this tolerable and amusing. The keenness of his wit is still a thing to marvel at. His attitude braces, stimulates, challenges, though it has more light in it than warmth. His style sparkles like an iceberg in the sun, and is just about as genial. He has also a complete mastery of all those technical tricks which serve to introduce into a play the semblance of motion where no motion is. His actors and actors are constantly perambulating the stage, lying down on it, striking attitudes, and threatening to throw people down stairs. One of the duchesses, chased by the King, narrowly escapes this fate, and Sir Isaac and the Duke of York on one occasion roll about the floor in an exhibition of wrestling. The third act is quieter, for it consists entirely of a scene between Charles and his wife (Miss Irene Vanbrugh).

* * *

Among the many questions upon which Mr. Shaw's wit mischievously plays, some affect the theater. But the most important of these remains implicit to the end. It is that which troubled Mr Shaw's most intelligent critics at the beginning of his career. Has Mr. Shaw, in fact, misconceived the true nature of the theater? He believes it to be a place for intellectual exercise, and therefore he has no regrets for merely tickling the ribs, and brushing up the brains of his audiences, instead of touching their hearts.

In this play Isaac Newton makes a lightning calculation of the number of days in a period of 50 years, with full allowance for leap years, and then subtracts from the result the appropriate total for 14 years. It is obvious that the audience cannot in its individual or collective head, check these figures. No one would be so foolish as to suggest that the theater is an appropriate place for serious experiment in mathematical calculation, for the plain reason that its conditions are not suitable.

But at another point, Sir Godfrey Kneller, the artist (finely spoken by Mr. Alec Clunes), sets up a curvilinear explanation of the universe, based on Hogarth's curve of beauty, which directly opposes Newton's rectilinear conceptions, and anticipates some of the more remarkable speculations of the present age. Now, of this discussion Mr. Shaw makes a brave splash of colored words, a pageant of eloquence. But if he thinks that by it he has furthered the cause of clear thinking in the realm of mathematical physics, he imagines a vain thing. The conditions of the playhouse render any serious discussion of matters like these impossible.

If truth were to be apprehended solely by the intellect, the drama would have to take a low place in the hierarchy of the arts. But happily there are other modes of apprehension more congenial to the theater. Shakespeare knew of them: Mr. Shaw does not. It is this which robs his work of supreme greatness.

Cathedral Windows In France

French Cathedral Windows Iris Books. New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50.

This handsome picture-book of stained glass windows has a 14-page introduction written by Marcel Aubert. It is worth reading as a preliminary to seeing the plates, several of which convey with considerable accuracy the feeling of light and the qualities of color of the original masterpieces.

French cathedral windows of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries show the supreme achievement of the verrier's art, which was given vast scope by the character of the Gothic architectural style. As the sacred edifices grew taller, the builders introduced more apertures in the heavy walls, thus enlarging the space available for glass. It was an epoch of fertile imagination, extraordinary flexibility in handling limited means.

Glass makers of the twentieth century have the advantage of greater varieties of pigment, numerous technological resources, facilities undreamed of by the old glass makers, yet they have not added much to what their forebears expressed. The Gothic window designers were creative, imaginative, and their handicraft had a definite pertinence to the devotional expression of the time.

Marcel Aubert tells something about the early manufacture of glass, how the colors were made, the preparation of the cartoon, the assemblage of glass, the painting, the leading. Like other elements of decoration in a Gothic Church, glass fulfills an ornamental as well as educational function. The colored glass window has its peculiar traits qualified by the position of the sun in the sky. Windows must be watched, not seen, for they change continuously under altering atmospheric conditions.

Reproduced are panels, rose windows, medallions from Bourges, Chartres, Le Mans, Sens, and Amiens. Enlarged details, such as the Window of St. Austace of Chartres, show how plastic the glass seems, and how beautifully the colors tell under the subtle or vigorous authority of penetrating light. Here are qualities which many modern painters struggle to achieve.

Dorothy Adlow

New York's Musical Summer

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Surprises may occur in the course of New York's musical summer, such as unforeseen performances of opera or a concert no one could have guessed as impending. Then, last summer, there was an elaborate program of music in connection with the World's Fair, which came to an untimely end. Since nothing on a similar scale has been arranged for 1940, this summer's local music, apart from what the WPA supplies, will doubtless rely on its two perennial standbys, the Goldman Band and the Stadium Concerts.

The Goldman Band, unlike the Stadium Concerts, which are in effect a summer session of the Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, offers one steady conductor, Edwin Franko Goldman. Taking place nightly (weather permitting) in either the Central Park Mall, Manhattan, or the Prospect Park Music Grove, Brooklyn, these free concerts, beginning this year on June 19 and ending on Aug. 18, provide programs of admirable variety which reach thousands of listeners daily and for more than two decades have made an incalculable contribution to spreading a knowledge of good music.

* * *

The backbone of the Stadium Concerts, given out of doors in the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York, is, of course, symphonic, but each summer opera and ballet figure. This year, in contrast to some other years, only one opera is promised, "Carmen," on July 29 and 30, with Rose Pauly in the name part for the first time in New York and Armand Tokatyan as Don José. Ballet, however, is to be represented by three visits of the Ballet Theater—June 27 and 28, July 15 and 16, Aug. 1 and 2. Alexander Smallens will conduct the ballet and opera programs and also some of the concerts.

The exclusively symphonic conductors announced for the season, which opens on June 20 and closes on Aug. 14, comprise Artur Rodzinsky, of the Cleveland Orchestra; Edwin McArthur, pianist and conductor; Frieder Weissmann, of the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra; Efrem Kurtz, now in South America with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo; Hans Wilhelm Steinberg, of the NBC Symphony Orchestra; Massimo Freccia, connected with the Orquesta Filarmonica de la Habana, and André Kostelanetz, who will conduct on Aug. 5 when his wife, Lily Pons, appears as soloist.

The other soloists now promised are Rudolf Serkin, to play the B-flat major piano concerto of Brahms on the opening night in the first of three concerts devoted to Brahms; Mishel Piastro and Joseph Schuster, to play the double concerto for violin and 'cello at the second of the Brahms concerts; Albert Spalding, to play the violin concerto at the third; Paul Robeson, baritone; Teresa Sterne, pianist; Kirsten Flagstad, soprano, in a Wagner program; Oscar Levant, pianist, in the annual George Gershwin program; Ania Dorfman, pianist; Marian Anderson, contralto; Robert Casadesus, pianist; Mischa Elman, in Tchaikovsky's violin concerto; Rudolf Serkin again, in Tchaikovsky's second piano concerto, and Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.

Fortune Gallo's San Carlo Opera season at the Center Theater is now over after drawing astonishing crowds to the big place night after night. And the last evening but one (June 1) the intrepid impresario devoted to his only "Tosca" of the season. Musically the occasion had considerable worth. Though Floria Tosca is by no means Bianca Saroya's best part vocally, she did some good singing. Sydney Rayner, the Cavaradossi, did still more. And Mario Valle, impersonating Scarpia, had abundant vocal, as well as dramatic routine.

* * *

On the evening of the third, over in the vast Newark Schools Stadium, the Essex County Symphony Society commenced its annual June series of four open-air concerts. The weather happened to be favorable, and so the Newark sector of New Jersey could prove its interest in music, which it did through an attendance of almost, if not quite, 25,000. Alexander Smallens is once more the Society's conductor and Marian Anderson was the first soloist.

The program drew a sharp division between classics and non-classics. The first half offered as instrumental numbers Beethoven's "Egmont" overture and Mozart's G minor symphony, between which Miss Anderson sang Handel's "Ombra mai fu" (the miscalled "Largo") from "Xerxes" and the "Alleluja" from Mozart's motet "Exsultate." The second half consisted of Prokofieff's Orchestral Fairy Tale for Children, "Peter and the Wolf" (with Frank Luther as the Narrator), the hard-worked Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor," and a group of spirituals for Miss Anderson.

In the case of a great outdoor stadium there are problems of seating the orchestra and adjustment of amplification (where that device is employed) to be solved, and it would be idle to maintain that at this initial event a satisfactory solution had yet been found. The modern scores, with their heavier orchestration, sounded best. "Peter and the Wolf," however, does not stand up very well under the test of repetition. It seemed endless. Miss Anderson was heard to best advantage in the spirituals.

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By Joy Elmer Morgan
Editor, Journal of the National Education Association

What can be done in the education of children to make them careful consumers? To develop in them a sense of values? To establish in them an appreciation of money and its responsible use? To prepare them to make a worthy contribution to the common welfare? We believe much can be done by teachers and parents. Here are a few possibilities:

FIRST, let the child understand that his right to enjoy the fruits of civilization depends on his doing his part to help maintain civilization. Teach him that labor—a share in the world's work—is something to seek and to enjoy, that through it he establishes himself in the brotherhood of man.

SECOND, let the child share in the financial problems of the family. Let him have a part in forming judgments and making choices.

THIRD, encourage the child to be careful of his possessions and to take pride in them. As soon as he can, let him keep a record showing the cost of what he uses. This can be fostered in the school by having each child make a list of all his things, showing the cost of each and its probable length of life.

FOURTH, develop in the child a strong curiosity to know the sources of everything he uses—the processes by which they are grown or made; how they are distributed; why they cost what they do; how they are measured; what the standards of quality are; how he may know that those standards are maintained.

FIFTH, discuss advertising. Let children put themselves in the advertiser's place and consider the temptations to which he is liable. Have them bring samples of ads, both honest and dishonest. Teach them how to avoid being misled or overwhelmed by advertising.

To Develop a Sense of Values

SIXTH, to develop a sense of values have children make lists of things in common use, classifying them under four heads—necessities, comforts, luxuries, harmful products. Even within each of these groups the child might arrange items in their order of importance. Emphasize in this connection that food for the mind is as important as food for the body.

SEVENTH, teach the cumulative effect of small expenditures constantly repeated—soft drinks, chewing gum, candy, picture shows, and the like. Let the children see how this seemingly small drain amounts to huge totals over a period of years—enough to send one to college or to buy a home.

EIGHTH, strike hard and constantly at gambling in all its forms. Character goes out the window when one develops an appetite to have something for nothing.

Their Economic Ballot

NINTH, show how the dollar is one's economic ballot which affects the management of economic affairs in much the same way as one's political ballot affects government affairs. Fool expenditures create fool industries; wise expenditures, desirable industries. The power of the consumer is supreme if exercised on a wide scale.

TENTH, note the power of the parasitic industries, particularly tobacco and liquor. Show their cost to the individual and the nation. Note that they form life-long habits, enslaving the users. Call attention to the huge sums which these industries spend for advertising so that they dominate the policies of great national periodicals. Have the children analyze their methods of dishonest advertising.

Finally, teach the child that humanity comes first; that nothing is worth doing which does not help people; that money, property, and government are but the instruments through which people seek to enrich and ennoble humanity.

[From an editorial in the Journal of National Education Association.]

They Won't Ever Forget Experiences Like This

Sending them to camp this year? They will look back years from now and be thankful for those weeks of comradeship with other young people in the great outdoors. In a world far too complex for comfort, the simplicity of life at a vacation camp gives children a chance for quiet unfoldment. It enables them to catch up with themselves, so to speak. And it fills their consciousness with deep moments such as this one around the council fire at night. The group shown here is at Camp Moy-mo-dä-yo, North Limington, Maine.

Flower Catalogues And the Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The flower catalogues, in which our hearts delight to revel when the out-of-doors looks chill and bare, may be put to still further use after we have selected our seeds for spring planting.

One mother uses them as a means of familiarizing the children with the names of the more common varieties of flowers. Her children have learned early to call flowers by their right names because of a little game they play around the evening lamp. Each child is given a certain number of pages in the flower catalogue. From these the child points out and names as many of the flowers as possible. The one naming the largest number correctly wins the posey game.

Long before they can read they are able to name correctly a surprisingly large variety of flowers. Furthermore, their interest in flowers is more keen than if every blossom were merely a posey in their minds and conversations.

Another mother has used these catalogues as a means of teaching her children colors of various blossoms. They delight in coloring with their crayons, or painting with water colors, the pretty flowers in the catalogue. The mother takes time to tell them what colors to use for different blossoms and insists that the work be neatly done. She finds that they are interested in the fascinating task for hours.

Children also enjoy making gardens by pasting cut-out plants on pieces of stiff paper. They are especially fond of this kind of gardening if they have a family of paper dolls for which to make flower gardens.

Taught Them to Be Fearless Self-Reliant, Gentle

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington (State)

Dear Education Editor:

There are six in our family, Mother, Father, Grandmother, two boys, ages seventeen and thirteen, and a little girl, age nine. Our camp is a private "family" one, but because the gains our children have made can be duplicated at children's camps, I write this.

Five years ago our older boy began wishing for camp—just any place where he could learn to swim and then go in the water as often as he wanted to. We thought of sending him to a boys' camp, but in the end decided to find a place and move the whole family out of the city for the summer. We started looking and finally bought a modest but ideal place on the shore of a lake about 30 miles from Seattle. We have moved out every summer since then, my husband driving back and forth to his work each day.

* * *

We all loved it from the very first moment—the fresh, woodsy air, the quiet lake, the songs of the wild birds, and the restful and peaceful atmosphere. The growth and development of our children exceeded our greatest expectations. All three children learned to swim the first summer and are now expert swimmers and divers. They learned to handle a rowboat and a sailboat. They made a raft for themselves on which they spent many joyous hours.

Woods surround part of the lake, offering delightful walks and exploring trips up the old skid roads, and climbs to the surrounding hills are a never ending source of joy.

On the several farms near by the children have made the acquaintance of farm animals, crops, and many farm customs.

Trees needed to be cleared on our small tract, and with the help (at first) of an expert woodsman the boys have learned to fell a tree to a given spot. They have cleared small spaces for gardens and tried their hands at raising both vegetables and flowers.

* * *

They have made friends with the wild birds. A family of moles who lived under our cabin became tame enough that one baby mole would curl up regularly in the second boy's hand and, like a kitten, go to sleep—on its back—enjoying the warmth of his hand, absolutely free from fear. The chipmunks entertain us and accept our food offerings. The wild ducks fly across the water and nest in a near-by lake. The water swallows dip the water swiftly and accurately. Bucketfuls of baby catfish and their protecting mothers were rescued from a nearby lagoon where the water was drying up, leaving them stranded. On the farm they saw the bees swarm and watched the farmer gently shake them into the hive.

There were chores to do such as they did not have in the ready-made city. Wood-boxes to fill, yards to be tidied up, wood brought for the beach fire which was especially welcome after a swim. Everybody worked till the work was done.

* * *

The children's growth was gradual and natural. They gained in weight, strength, rosy cheeks, appetites, and coats of tan. They expressed peace, joy, happiness and health. We realized their development most when children from the city came out, and almost without exception showed fear or timidity about the water, woods, wild life—even of the peaceful quiet. City children showed an appalling desire to destroy plant, animal, and insect life with which they were not familiar.

To sum up the good our children have had from our summers in camp I would like to say:

They have gained confidence in themselves and a love of the great outdoors.

They are stronger, healthier, and more self-reliant.

They have gained in knowledge of birds, fish, animals, trees, wild flowers, and have learned to befriend and protect all nature.

They have gained acquaintance with the stars.

They have learned to observe, to think, and to reason.

They have forgotten self in their interest in what is going on about them.

* * *

I have tried to be brief but our camp is very dear to me and the days abound with interesting experiences. Of course our camp is a private one but the same benefits are to be had in the supervised one where children are sent by the week, month or season.

(Mrs.) H. M.

A Saturday Column

Tolerance and Kindliness Expressed by P. T. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

The one who told the story was from the Isle of Man and somehow, as it was told in her accent that was neither English nor Irish nor Scotch because it was Manx, the story cannot be separated from the teller of it.

She told of the Parent-Teacher meetings in the rural community, in the State of Washington, how they are held in the evenings because it is more convenient and that the father parents attend as regularly as the mothers. This year they decided to make their monthly meetings a series of international evenings.

They held Norwegian, Swedish, French, and English meetings with appropriate programs and suppers, and then it was scheduled to have a German evening. When the committee approached the leader of a German Men's Chorus he hesitated and then explained that there might be "feeling" which would make it unpleasant for the Parent-Teachers. The Committee explained that there would be nothing but cordial relations, and the Chorus came.

It was a good "turn-out" that evening, and the first number, a group of fine German folk songs, was greeted with such hearty applause that they kept right on singing through six numbers.

Afterward there was a supper featuring such things as rye bread and liverwurst and other seasoned meats, apple cake and other jolly German foods. There was also an exhibit of German articles, linens from a German grandmother's hope chest, Battenberg lace and other treasures from "the old country."

Before the social hour was over the leader of the Chorus organized the audience into parts and they sang old-fashioned rounds with the heartiest of laughter at their own efforts.

The lady from the Isle of Man said that she was deeply appreciative of the greater sense of tolerance that had come to the American people since twenty-two years ago, when their attitude toward the German people was so different.

The meetings, she said, were opened with the salute to the flag which always made her "fill up inside" with gratitude for what this country is giving its children. When she was a child her father was a fisherman and depended upon the weather. When fishing was good the family ate but when there was no fishing they ate very little. Only on Easter did they have eggs and then only one apiece and sometimes only a half of one.

In conclusion the German Chorus, she explained, had had such a good time that they would not accept a penny for "gas money" for their transportation. The next meeting was to be a Chinese evening and the one after that was to be Japanese.

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Today's sales (est.)	225,000
Previous day's sales	469,410
1940 volume to date	114,084,565
1939 volume to date	99,459,635

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Dull

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Narrow price changes ruled in the stock market today as somewhat cloudier war news accentuated trading timidity.

Leaders edged forward at the start but most failed to follow through. Dealings were sluggish and, at the start of the final hour, fractional gains and losses were about evenly split.

Mild support was accorded Chrysler, Willys-Overland, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, American Telephone, Standard Oil of N. J., Chesapeake & Ohio, Loft, National Biscuit, Anaconda, International Nickel and Consolidated Edison.

Unchanged to off a shade were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Goodyear, Goodrich, Boeing, Westinghouse, Air Reduction, Philip Morris, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, Pennsylvania and Woolworth.

Domestic business developments remained as a hopeful market factor. At the same time, word the Nazi push was progressing in northern France tended to chill the speculative urge.

Boardrooms found considerable encouragement in reports from steel centers indicating some mills are now operating at or near capacity while production in others is at a peak level for several years. Forecasts were that output next week would jump to 90 per cent in the Chicago district, better than 70 per cent at youngstown and about 88 per cent at Birmingham.

Not so pleasing was the Federal Reserve summary disclosing a sharp drop in the country's department store sales during the week ended June 1. Compared with the like week a year ago the decline amounted to 9 per cent. Districts hardest hit were those of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Richmond.

Bonds Move Higher

Bonds moved up fractions to more than a point today, even recently harried foreign loans, participating.

Among gainers were German 5½s of '65, Belgium 6½s, Canada 4s, Italy 7s and Milan 6½s.

Uruguay 6s of '64 plunged around 14 points on a single sale.

Buying was highly selective in the domestic group and few traders appeared willing to risk large commitments over the week end.

Favored issues included Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Erie 1st 4s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Pennsylvania Glass Sand 4½s, Shell Union 2½s and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

U. S. Governments drifted within range of a few points as traders waited announcement next week of treasury financing plans.

Candy Business Is Expected to Rise 10 P. C. Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current prospects favor an increase of 10 per cent in the candy trade for fall, providing the supply of cocoa beans from the west coast of South Africa continues unimpeded by war developments, declared H. R. Chapman, President of the National Confectioners Association, before the association's annual convention here.

The candy trade, said Mr. Chapman, who is with the New England Confectionery Company, Cambridge, Mass., is receiving about 50 per cent of its cocoa beans from Africa. Deliveries have been coming through, with only one ship lost this year. He added that the English want to get the beans here to get the foreign exchange, but renewal of submarine warfare by the Germans might affect the situation. Increased freight, insurance and other charges have increased costs about 15 per cent to American manufacturers on the cocoa bean shipments.

The naming of a paid president has been authorized by the board of directors. Until the appointment is made the present officials will continue in office, Mr. Chapman said.

Speakers at the convention included F. H. Rawls, chief of the foodstuffs division of the Department of Commerce, and Arthur L. Stang, credit and collection manager of the Cracker-Jack Company and the Angelus-Campfire Company, Chicago.

Tribute was paid by Mr. Rawls to the confectionery manufacturers for creating new markets by educating the consumer to new wants. He reported that the average per capita consumption of confectionery in 1939 was about sixteen pounds, with an average value of nearly 15 cents per pound. The total candy consumption last year was about 2,000,000,000 pounds, a new high record.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York—Pending clearer indications of the probable outcome of the new German offensive, the market appears likely to maintain a cautious tone.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York—Hides: The factors in the hide market while mixed seem to balance toward the favorable side and therefore an irregular trading market seems likely.

Crude Rubber: Stocks in the U. S. are relatively low and any interruption in imports would seriously affect supplies and should be quickly reflected in the price of rubber.

Brokers' Loans Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported collateral borrowings by members declined during May to $408,809,100 from $579,486,000 at the end of April, a decrease of $170,677,770.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53	53	53	Jun 7
42⅝	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	38	38	38	Jun 7
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5	5	5	— 1/8
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis (1)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jun 5
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	2	13	13	13	Jun 7
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	2	38	38	38	— 1/8
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y27
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun 7
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	½	½	½	Jun 7
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	M'y29
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	Jun 7
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 3
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1⅛e)	15	19¼	18¾	19	Jun 7
12¾	7	Allen Ind (¾e)	1	7	7	7	— 1/8
182	136	Al Ch &Dye (6)	5	140½	140	140	—2
14	8⅞	Allied Kid .80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ 1/8
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ 1/8
3⅞	55	Allied Strs pf(5)	2	55	55	55	M y26
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	7	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅞
16	11⅛	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	Jun 7
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 5
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp(2)	1	41	41	41	Jun 7
21	1⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60c)	5	15	14	15	Jun 6
75	41¾	Am Airlines	6	53¼	52	52	—1⅛
12⅜	6⅛	Am Bank Note	4	6½	6½	6½	Jun 7
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ 1/8
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	34	33	34	+1¼
116½	67	Am Can (4)	3	90	90	90	+ ¼
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	+1
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	9	23⅛	22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
51¾	34	Am Car pf	6	40	39½	39½	Jun 7
23½	13½	Am Ch&Ct(.80e)	3	16	16	16	+ ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 6
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Jun 6
9¾	5½	AmColtypet(¼e)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun 7
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	5	4¾	4¾	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (⅛e)	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 7
6⅜	5	Am European	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	—3
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	2	11	11	11	+ ½
28¼	10¾	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun 7
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 7
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	18	26¼	25	26¼	Jun 7
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	24	24	24	Jun 6
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	46½	46½	46½	Jun 7
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	2	1⅞	2	Jun 4
35	18	Am Ice pf(½e)	3	18	18	18	M'y28
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3⅜	Jun 7
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y31
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	2	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	4	10⅜	10½	10¾	Jun 7
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun 7
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	6	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jun 7
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6(3⅜k)	3	41¾	41¾	41¾	Jun 7
54	28¼	A P&L$5 2.81¼k	6	34½	34½	34½	— ⅝
10⅝	5¼	Am Rad & St S	32	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	Jun 7
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	1	7⅞	7	7	Jun 5
11⅞	5	Am Seat 1½g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun 7
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	12	35¾	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pt (7)	6	122½	122	122	Jun 5
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	54	54	54	Jun 1
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	8	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 5
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	13¼	12⅞	13¼	Jun 7
93	75	Am Sugar pf(7)	4	77	75	77	Jun 3
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 5
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	7	151	150½	150½	
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	Jun 6
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	74	74	74	+1
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139	138	139	Jun 7
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ 1/8
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ 1/8
101½	84⅞	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	84⅞	84⅞	M'y26
12	6	Am Woolen	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	2	33½	32¾	32¾	— ¼
8⅛	4½	Am Zinc L & S	2	5	5	5	
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	29	21	20⅝	20¾	+ 1/8
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	—2¼
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	4	13½	13½	13½	
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	M'y28
4¼	2	A P W Paper	2	2	2	2	Jun 4
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jun 7
110½	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	97¾	97½	97½	Jun 6
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	6	37⅝	35½	35½	Jun 5
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	6	25¼	25	25¼	Jun 7
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅛e)	1	7	7	7	Jun 4
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	2	4	4	4	Jun 4
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	15	5⅛	4⅝	5	Jun 6
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	32	Associates In (2)	1	32	32	32	Jun 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	4	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
57½	39½	A T & S F pf(5e)	2	42½	42	42½	Jun 5
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun 6
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	4	9½	9¼	9¼	Jun 5
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	11	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	102	102	102	Jun 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	4	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	43½	43¼	43¼	Jun 5
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	57	57	M'y23
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun 3
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y29
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
B							
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	5	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ 1/8
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun 5
14⅞	7⅞	Bangor & Ar	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 4
16⅜	8½	Barber As (⅛e)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
8¾	4	Barker Bros	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun 7
13⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30e)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	1	25	25	25	— ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	8	22¾	22¼	22¼	Jun 7
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 5
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	Jun 7
9⅞	7½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	9	26½	26¼	26¼	
22½	17¼	Benef Ind (.90e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ 1/8
56¾	49½	Ben In L pf(2½)	4	50	49½	50	Jun 7
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jun 7
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2½e)	32	70½	69⅛	69¼	— ¾
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	2	115	115	115	Jun 5
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	16	16	16	Jun 6
22½	15	Black&Deck(1e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 7
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
28⅜	13⅝	Boeing Airplane	18	14⅜	14	14	— ½
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	18½	18¼	18¼	M'y31
24¼	17¾	Borden Co (.60e)	6	18	17⅞	18	+ ½
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	3	15¼	14⅞	15	+ 1/8
25	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun 5
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	27	27	27	Jun 7
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Jun 5
13¾	8	Bridgeport B	2	9	8⅞	9⅞	
23⅜	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	4	16	15⅝	15½	— ⅜
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	30	30	30	Jun 4
53⅜	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	39	39	39	Jun 7
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 7
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Jun 6
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	7	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ¼
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	2	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ¾
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	1	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ½
31½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y2
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun 7
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ 1/8
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun 7
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	3	27	26¾	26¾	+ ½
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat(2a)	9	21¾	20¼	21¾	Jun 7
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun 5
12½	7⅜	Bur Ad M(.20e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	Jun 7
23¼	18	But Bros pf(1½)	1	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	Jun 5
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 7
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun 6
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 4
C							
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¼e)	3	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ½
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr20
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅜	1	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
23½	11¾	Can Dry	3	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
6⅜	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	6	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+1¼
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	M y26
32¾	22⅛	Carpenter (1¾e)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅜
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.06e)	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	42¼	42¼	42¼	Jun 7
56½	45½	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	45	45	45	
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	9	24¾	24	24	— ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	4	5½	5¼	5⅜	Jun 7
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	19	19	19	Jun 7
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 3
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5	5	5	Jun 6
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ 1/8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	3	27	26¾	27	+ ¼
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	4	4	4	4	Jun 7
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 3
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(1.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
29½	11	Checker Cab	5	12	11½	11½	Jun 5
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	5	33⅜	33	33	
97½	84¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	Jun 6
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	2	31½	31½	31½	Jun 6
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	M'y31
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 3
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 6
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1	1	1	Jun 7
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 3
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 7
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 6
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	⅛	Jun 6
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 3
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y31
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	8	8	8	Jun 3
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10	10	10	Jun 6
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 7
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	18	57½	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Jun 7
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 3
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	2	26	25¾	26	—1
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	3	30	29	30	Jun 5
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	2	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett Peab (1e)	1	30	30	30	+ ½
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	2	103	103	103	Jun 7
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56	56	56	Jun 7
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	9	11¼	10½	11¼	Jun 7
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	5	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M r 5
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	19	19	19	Jun 7
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	Jun 7
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	3	17	17	17	
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 7
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.20e)	16	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
93½	67½	Col G&E pfA (6)	2	71	71	71	Jun 6
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun 5
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	Jun 7
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	71½	71½	71½	Jun 7
40	28	Coml Credit (3)	2	29	28⅞	29	
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	33	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	35¼	35	35	— ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	Jun 4
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	9	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
1	¾	Com'th & South	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	46	46	46	Jun 7
33	26	Con Edis (1.80)	21	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	Jun 6
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	15	15	15	+ ½
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	19	10⅜	10	10	+ ½
31½	19¾	Consol Aircraft	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ½
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun 7
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	7	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	20	24⅜	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
101¾	97¼	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y21
1⅛	⅜	Cons F p† (½k)	2	6¼	6	6¼	Jun 7
10½	5¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 5
4½	2¼	Consol Oil (.80)	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	
9⅛	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	32	1½	1	1¼	Jun 6
2¼	1	Consol'n Coal	4	3¼	3	3⅛	Jun 7
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y31
18½	8¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	M'y29
104	93¼	Container (½e)	3	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅛
19½	9⅞	Cont Bak (A)	3	7¾	7½	7½	Jun 5
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	70	70	70	Jun 5
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	2	35¼	35	35	— ¾
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	110	109	110	Jun 7
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	6	6	6	
407⅝	277⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	31	31	31	
43¼	2	Cont Motors	17	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
25	16¾	Cont Oil D (½e)	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Stee' (½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	1	46	46	46	
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y25
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	2	¾	¾	¾	
24¼	13	Crane Co	3	14	13½	13½	— ½
105	80	Crane cv pf (5)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	un 4
32¾	24	Cream of Wh (2)	6	24

Commerce and Finance

Retail Trade Best in Weeks; Big Demand for Summer Wear

Business and Industry

Canada Urges Thrift to Meet Costs of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—In order to meet the heavy and increasing costs of the present emergency, the people of Canada are being urged to increase their savings for war purposes. The government has adopted the policy of extending to all classes of the population the opportunity to lend their savings to the government, reaching the lower-income groups through the recently announced War Savings Certificates and Stamps, according to an article "War and Thrift" in the June Monthly Letter of The Royal Bank of Canada.

New Savings Essential

The plan, however, will only be of value, the article points out, to the extent that it stimulates fresh savings. "Sound finance," the bank states, "demands that the principal source of the funds which the government may borrow, should be savings, and although past accumulations provide a good base from which to start, these must be supplemented and augmented by decreasing our current expenditures, particularly on non-essential goods, and withholding from use for consumption purposes the income from increased industrial operations due to the stimulus of war demand.

"This does not necessarily mean that persons previously unemployed and perhaps on relief, and others whose standard of living was formerly below the subsistence level are not to improve their position but it does mean that any increases in income which accrue as a result of the war effort should not be used for luxuries and pleasures which hitherto could not be afforded."

Canada's direct expenditures during the present fiscal year according to estimates will reach $700,000,000 which approximates one-seventh of its annual national income previous to the war. Under the present "pay-as-you-go" policy adopted by the Government taxation will of necessity be substantially increased, but the bank points out taxation is quite inadequate to meet the cost of the war effort necessary in the present emergency and government revenues will have to be supplemented by heavy borrowings. Under existing circumstances these amounts must be raised by the people themselves, and not borrowed largely elsewhere as in the last war.

Warns Against Rising Prices

The President of the Royal Bank, in his address to shareholders on Jan. 11 last, stated, "Never before in our history has it been so important that every one of us should practice thrift and industry. . . . Those who are fortunate to remain at their regular employment in Canada must not exploit the situation for their own ends. Moreover, it is absolutely essential that the phenomenon of all previous wars, namely a rapidly increasing price level, should not under present conditions be permitted."

The article continues, "A further increase in industrial operations should soon be in evidence with concurrent reduction in our labor reserves now that serious fighting has begun, with its terrific waste of material goods and immense demands for munitions and other supplies. Increased employment will result in larger retail sales with greater expenditures on the necessities of life and the lesser luxuries. The earnings of industry and trade, and their employees, will expand and from such increased earnings must come the new savings necessary to meet the requirements of our war effort."

Auto Production For Week 93,496

DETROIT (AP)—Automotive News in its weekly survey of automobile factory output estimated that assemblies for the current week would number 93,496 cars and trucks, compared with 64,808 in the holiday curtailed previous week, and 68,394 this week a year ago.

There are indications, the survey reported, "that operations for the next several weeks will show a gradual decline as the 1940 model season draws to a close."

Lockheed Aircraft Sales Up 114 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation reported sales for the four months ended April 30 jumped to $12,556,846 from $5,867,777 in the comparable 1939 period, a gain of 114 per cent.

Actual deliveries of airplanes in the four months increased 70 per cent over the like 1939 period. Backlog of orders as of May 15 totaled $111,237,000 or more than double $43,953,725 at the start of the year.

Rise in Cotton Futures Trading During May

WASHINGTON (AP)—Trading in futures contracts on the nation's reorganized cotton exchanges totaled 4,337,700 bales of cotton during May.

The Commodity Exchange Administration reported that this compared with 2,817,100 bales traded in April and 3,357,850 bales in May, 1939.

A total of 3,491,100 bales was traded on the New York exchange, 845,100 on the New Orleans exchange and 1,500 on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Industrial Orders Now Top Shipments

By the Associated Press

Washington

Edward J. Noble, Commerce Undersecretary, said that in April, for the first time in six months, new orders received shipments.

After last fall's sharp rise in factory production, orders lagged far behind shipments, causing a large accumulation of unsold goods.

In March, the two factors nearly balanced, and in April, Noble said, new orders pushed ahead of shipments on old orders. New orders increased about seven per cent over March, while shipments remained practically unchanged.

However, during April, some shipments were made out of accumulated inventories instead of out of current production, and inventories of manufacturers declined about $100,000,000. Seasonal declines in production of some industries was blamed for part of this filling of orders out of inventories.

Revision of Freight Rates Is Urged To Meet Competition

WASHINGTON (AP)—Walter S. Franklin, Traffic Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, proposed a downward revision of rail freight rates on certain classes of commodities to permit railroads to meet truck and other competition for small shipments.

"We should have the right," he told a Senate interstate commerce sub committee, "to handle our merchandise traffic directly; to deal with the shippers without an intervening party; and to be in a position to charge the public the same rates as any other transportation."

"There are hundreds of commodities of the type described," he asserted, "on which the rates should be reduced."

Mr. Franklin said two measures designed to meet competition of other carriers were being "actively" considered by the eastern railroads.

Retail Trade Has Increase Of 5 to 11 P.C.

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail trade spurted this week as a warm June sun brought shoppers to stores on trips deferred by the long, wet May.

"The rush to buy warm-weather apparel, sportswear, and sports equipment this week made it difficult for merchants to maintain stocks," said Dun & Bradstreet. "Stores frequently reported the best week in ready-to-wear departments since the pre-Easter period.

"In both men's and women's clothing, volume ran sharply ahead of a year ago, after lagging in the two weeks preceding."

Retail buying generally at leading centers of distribution averaged 5 to 11 per cent above the like 1939 week, the credit agency said.

"All regions showed some year-to-year gain, the broadest margin again being in the Middle West, where the average improvement fell between 8 and 14 per cent. The East made its best showing since early May, with an increase of 4 to 10 per cent. New England was ahead by 3 to 7 per cent, South by 6 to 12 per cent, Southwest by 4 to 9 per cent, and Northwest by 6 to 10 per cent. Pacific Coast went from a decrease of 1 or 2 per cent for the previous week to a gain of 3 to 6 per cent in the current period.

"Although some retailers pointed out that the brisk upturn might be merely a 'flash in the pan,' most were inclined to regard the activity as evidence of healthy consumer morale," the agency added. "Buying was general enough to indicate that war tension had not brought about any significant stinting on durable or so-called luxury goods.

"Automobile dealers reported a strong recovery in sales following the slump in the latter half of May, and house furnishings showed great promise under the stimulus of active home construction."

Wholesale buying expanded also with sharp increases in mail and telephone orders.

"Nevertheless, so significant departure from hand-to-mouth buying was detected. Although reorders helped to buoy volume this week, sales remained below a year ago in many lines.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

In no direction will the new British Government get more important results than in the organization of our labor supply for the purpose of wartime production. At the present we are faced with acute shortage of labor in some industries vital to munition and defense manufacture, and with considerable unemployment in industries not vital to the war effort. Labor shortage has become a limiting factor in the production of necessary war supplies.

Some observers here go so far as to say that under present methods of drafting labor to work, an increase in our war effort above present levels will be practically impossible, and that this situation is recognized by Sir John Simon, whose recent war budget assumed only the mildest pacing up of the present rate of war expenditure.

Drafting Labor

The drafting of available labor to industrial production is as vital an element in converting our potential resources into a weapon for victory as is the drafting of men for the fighting services. For the latter we have an elaborate, comprehensive and fair system of conscription. Until our new government was formed we had practically no system of labor control.

Any such system would have to be based upon widespread training of labor, male and female, for needed work; so far we have undertaken to train 40,000 men a year, at the standard of living of the unemployed, and we have done nothing to train the 1,000,000 women needed, according to Mr. Winston Churchill, for industry.

The urgency of a proper system of drafting labor is far greater than would seem to be indicated by a first glance at the present figure of nearly 1,000,000 unemployed. For a large number of this total is unemployable. And in many key trades there is no unemployment at all.

Evidence upon this situation has recently been provided by the second report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure, Parliamentary watch-dog to prevent waste. Competitive bidding for engineering workers is drawing away workers from highly skilled machine-tool manufacture into less skilled airplane manufacture, while lack of machine tools is one of the most serious shortages in the airplane industry itself.

Need Good Will

Such problems could only be solved by the Government with the good will of labor. Our new Government has the courage to tackle the problem and has not merely secured the good will of labor but has put labor men in charge of labor organization and munitions production.

Minister of Labor Bevin has the complete power to put any person into any job. His task is to recruit existing skilled labor and to transfer or to train men and women for the production of warlike supplies. As Mr. Keynes has written, the Minister of Labor must struggle always to increase the supply of labor while the Minister of Supply must work so that there is never any labor unemployed.

Mr. Bevin together with Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Supply, and Ministers of Agriculture, Mines, Admiralty, and Aircraft are grouped into a Government production council presided over by Mr. Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Labor Party.

Whether this organization can solve the problem depends upon the drive put into it by Mr. Bevin and Mr. Morrison. They have already shown that there is no half-heartedness in their efforts and labor throughout the country has shown it is willing to consider it is mobilized for the war as much as if they were on the battlefield. Trade union conditions of work fought for so hard over so many years has been willingly scrapped for the duration, since labor believes its interests after the war will be safely cared for. Its own leaders are among the most important members of the present Government and will be as hardworking to advance the cause of labor after the war as they are now to win the war.

War Finance Discussed

A pamphlet called Paying for the War has been published by the Labor Party. The author is Mr. Douglas Jay, Financial Editor of the Labor Daily Herald. War finance is conceived in terms of class conflict. The argument is that there should be a heavy annual tax on all forms of property, since property-owners as a class are seen as benefiting by war finance.

Mr. Jay writes that as a consequence of excessive inflationary borrowings in the last war, "far too much of Britain's national income has been going to rich property-owners ever since." Which statement may profitably be contrasted with Mr. Colin Clark's estimate that profits, interests and rents took 44.9 per cent of the national income in 1911, 32.5 per cent in 1924, and 31.6 per cent in 1929.

The Treasury has taken over a second batch of dollar securities, and market estimates of the amount involved run between £60,000,000 and £70,000,000. This large payment to the holders of the purchased securities has considerably increased bankers' deposits with the Bank of England, and the money market has been easier than at any time since the beginning of the war.

Money Unlendable

In fact money has frequently been unlendable. But the clearing banks' short loan rates remain unchanged at 1 per cent for loans against Treasury Bills and British Government securities, 1¼ per cent for loans against other collateral

It is now a well established phenomenon of the present era that gold should be dug up in South Africa, transported to the United States, and buried at Fort Knox, Kentucky. (It is for the academic economist to rationalize this extraordinary procedure as somehow a vital lubrication of world economy.) Under new arrangements the Bank of England, acting for the Treasury, will take delivery of South African gold in South Africa, will pay the full official price of 168s. an ounce, and will itself assume the cost of shipping the gold to its ultimate destination. Newly mined gold no longer converges upon London as a world redistribution center.

Financing Arms Program Now Big Question in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the stock market idles, the battle in France is not the only subject of speculation here.

One big question is how the new rearmament construction is to be financed. Of course corporations like General Motors, Ford, or du Pont can finance their own new construction, but the little fellows will need financing. The battle is expected to come up presently in Washington as to how far Congress will authorize the RFC to put up the money. Naturally, investment bankers here are interested in the prospect of "new-money" capital financing of the rearmament construction after recent long years of little except refunding of high-grade bonds.

Incidentally the recent break in the stock market gave a good illustration of the function of investment bankers. There have been three recent stock financing issues—Mongomery Ward, Boeing Aircraft, and Eastern Air Lines. Ward decided to dispense with underwriters and offered stock to stockholders at $40 while the market was round $51. Ward was looking to raise some $38,000,000 But the stock broke below $35 and the offering was a failure The other two offerings were underwritten, and the underwriters took up 80 per cent of one of the offerings and some 20 per cent of the other, but the companies got their money.

Credits for Armament

The talk is that Tommy Corcoran wants to authorize Jesse Jones and even to force him to put the RFC not only into loans on armament construction but into the purchase of equities in it but that Jones doesn't want to go that far and opposition is growing, Mr. Corcoran being reported at least temporarily in the dog-house politically. The big question, in the program of having the RFC put the money up, is whether in case it takes equities, there will be some kind of time-limit to keep the RFC from putting the government into the armament business by buying stock during the emergency and then never selling it.

This problem is of course related to the question of how rapidly the armament builders—and for a total-effort armament program nearly every capital industry is either directly or remotely an armament builder—will be able to amortise the construction without suffering tax penalties. The airplane industry has not forgotten how after the World War it had to take a heavy loss on a huge excess plant. The Allies have put up some of the construction cost of recent plane expansion and more of this is bound to be heard.

The degree to which the American economy is about to be radically changed is felt to depend primarily on the tempo to which the armament program is to be driven. The more speed, the more change will be necessary. As, today, war has been industrialized and industry is being militarized, the border-line between peace-time and wartime institutions is blurred, and to the degree that a fast building program is attempted, war measures will have to be applied in peace. Such would include not only the self-organization of industry under government aegis, similar to the old NRA program, but also the application of the priority system by some authority at Washington as a substitute for the time-honored method of competitive bidding.

Must "Freeze" Models

The time element, it is conjectured here, must also be a primary consideration in all the calculations of those in charge of the new program at Washington, including Mr. Stettinius in procurement of raw materials and Mr. Knudsen in straightening out finished production problems. Modern war, the Germans have shown, depends on mass production.

But mass production can be achieved only after a decision has been made to freeze certain models at a certain stage in their quality evolution, and after this decision has been broken down into thousands of separate but carefully adjusted blueprints to be built upon in thousands of separate mines, fields, factories, and workshops. By the time all the machinery has been set up to feed the huge assembly-line for the new mass product, the product is bound to have been outmoded, at least in theory, for new processes and new products have by that time been imagined which would be much better. This, however, is the price of mass production.

The intimate co-ordination of many fine jobs is just as necessary in mass output of a simple truck, plane, or subchaser as in the five-year production of the $100,000,000 battleship, because to turn out the simple truck or plane a producing machine must be set up as delicate and complicated as a battleship. The faster the final product is to be turned out, the slower the task of building the industrial machine to feed and run the assembly-line.

It costs more and takes no longer to get ready to turn out a Ford or Chevrolet by the hundreds of thousands than it does to get ready to turn out a Rolls-Royce by the hundreds. The cheaper the final product is to be the more expensive must be the machinery to make it and in this sense cheapness is another way of referring to potential speed of production.

Time Is Big Factor

Time is the fundamental industrial cost, and the faster a thing can be turned out the cheaper it is. Hence, the first problem the Army and Navy Munitions Board and the National Defense Advisory Committee must decide is whether they want an equipment of tanks and planes that can be turned out in niggardly quantities in three months or in huge quantities in eighteen months.

If it is decided to have something really good that will require eighteen months, then the primary question is whether to put on the heat and shorten this eighteen months by various coercive or semi-coercive methods, or whether to leave established habits and institutions alone and take the usual time. The gain is time, the loss is in freedom. Thus an effort to shorten the time might call for longer working hours, for the conscription of industrial labor, for the application of priorities on raw materials and transportation against recalcitrant manufacturers, or for the suspension of the Anti-Trust Act to permit trade associations and such organizations as the newly formed National Defense Committee of the machine-tool industry to impose discipline on its members and force them into line even at the expense of profits, habits, traditions, and customary trade relations.

When and if the defense program gets out of the necessary incubator stage in the machine-tool industry and really expands into a total effort by all of American industry, a good deal of the present budget outlays will be made unnecessary. The farm program will be an anachronism because there won't be any need to subsidize excess farmers—they will have been drawn off into industry, where they should have been drawn off long ago. The relief program will be also outmoded if the country can work up to using its entire manpower at gainful occupations.

In the accelerated re-armament program, the thought is being turned over and considered here that Congress and our present parliamentary system are too cumbersome for quick or for industrial action. It is being said that just as the fundamentals of capitalism and laissez-faire business have come into disfavor in the last ten years, so the fundamentals of parliamentary democratic procedure may come into similar disfavor in the next five or ten years.

After all, capitalism and parliamentary democracy are twin products of the same renaissance. Both developed side by side. Parliamentary procedure in this country has proved just as wide open to abuses and private profit-seeking as untrammeled private property in the tools of production. The one is patently as outmoded as the other. Just as absentee ownership in industry has opened a gap for the widening of corporate management's power, so pressure groups and lack of national responsibility in Congress has opened a gap for the widening of bureaucratic powers.

Now comes the question to be solved whether corporate managements or government bureaus are more skillful, more capable of administering the machine, or more imbued with the integrity which comes from the actual manipulation of high-speed, power-driven tools; or whether some other form of direction will have to supersede both of them.

The only hope here is that some better solution can be found by Yankee ingenuity than the solution found by the nation which, on the battle-fields of Flanders, is posing the problem. The only thing certain is that the thinkers and personalities who must eventually come to the top, if the country is to survive its emergency, must be the kind who are most familiar with technological progress and its obverse side, obsolescence—imaginative, creative, technically daring engineers.

Republic Steel Rate Jumps to 100 P. C.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Republic Steel Company plant has gone on a 100 per cent operating basis, for the first time in the memory of plant executives.

This, with the addition of another open hearth furnace at the Bethlehem plant, brought the Buffalo area operating rate to 88½ per cent of capacity. Additional production announced for the week end at the Wickwire Spencer plant will raise the production rate to 90½ per cent of capacity.

MASSILLON, Ohio (AP)—Republic Steel Corp. has ordered a blast furnace, three open hearths and blooming mills into operation here next week to meet increasing demands for steel.

Carl Myers, district manager, said 400 men would return to work.

Reading Co. Seen Earning $1 Share During 1940

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Edward W. Scheer, President of Reading Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting he expected the company to earn at least $1 on common stock this year, "if there is no serious breakdown in business."

The company earned $1.37 a share on common in 1939.

Britain Now Has Only One Sterling Price

LONDON (AP)—In a drastic move to stamp out the "free" market for the pound sterling the British Government has decreed that all foreign business hereafter be conducted at "official" rates for the pound.

The effect of the ruling was that those doing business with Britain must pay for the pound what the Government says it is worth rather than what the "free" market thinks it is worth.

(Within the last week the free pound in the New York exchange market has been quoted as low as $3.20 in terms of the dollar in contrast with the official rate of $4.02½-$4.03½.)

Official Rate Only

Exports to the United States and Switzerland—where the main free sterling markets operate—must henceforth be paid for at the official rates or in United States dollars or Swiss currency.

Regulations requiring payment for certain exports in specified foreign currencies have been revoked in the case of countries other than the United States and Switzerland. Similar arrangements have been or will be made by other countries in the sterling area, the Treasury said.

Exports particularly affected by the revocation are jute, rubber, tin, whisky, fur and diamonds to the countries including the Belgian and Netherlands colonial possessions and the countries of South and Central America.

The Government in a supplementary order prohibited the sale of securities in the United Kingdom by persons residing outside of countries where sterling and French francs are used. Both the United States and Canada are outside the "sterling-franc areas."

It was expected that the ruling on the pound would further reduce the volume of sterling that could be dealt in on foreign markets.

Benefits by Stable Rate

A Treasury statement said the new regulations "will ensure the benefit of a stable rate both to ourselves and to the countries with whom we trade. It will moreover ensure that full value is received for our exports either in the form of imports into this country or in the form of currencies which are urgently required for payment for materials, foodstuffs and munitions essential to the prosecution of the war."

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons the Government had concluded an agreement with France having the effect of stabilizing rates of exchange between the two countries with a view to promoting trade during war time.

The agreement involves "orderly repatriation" of Canadian securities held in France and the accumulation in Canada of a fund of francs which may be used only for dealing between the two countries.

Control under the agreement will be in the hands of the Foreign Exchange Control Board and the agreement may be terminated by three months notice from either government.

Questioned by M. J. Coldwell, Cooperative Commonwealth Federation member from Saskatchewan, as to the amount of Canadian securities held in France, Finance Minister Ralston replied that it would not be in the public interest to divulge such information.

SEC Orders Hearing On Standard Power

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission has instituted an action against Standard Power & Light Corporation to determine whether it should be eliminated as a separate corporation in the billion dollar utilities system which it heads. Hearing was set for July 8.

The action was begun under a section of the Utility Holding Company Act which concerns corporate simplification of holding company systems. Proceedings toward geographical integration of the Standard Power system were begun earlier in the year.

The commission's order said that there were more than three tiers of companies in the system and that continuance of Standard Power and Light Corporation "unduly and unnecessarily complicates the structure" of the system and "unfairly and inequitably distributes voting power among security holders."

Bonds on Exchange Off $3,000,000,000 in Value

NEW YORK (AP)—A decline of nearly three billion dollars in the quoted value of bonds during May was reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

As of May 31, said the Exchange, 1,369 bond issues with a par value of $53,413,788,592 were listed. On that day, their market value was $46,936,861,020, or $877.70 per $1,000 bond.

These figures compared with the April 30 listing of 1,376 bond issues with a par value of $53,645,947,072. On that date, their market value was $49,611,937,544, or $924.80 per $1,000 bond.

Montreal Marts to Close June 13

MONTREAL (CP)—The stock exchange, curb market and the commodity exchange will remain closed June 13, in observance of the King's birthday, it was announced.

Acting Head of G. M.

By a Staff Artist

C. E. Wilson

Armament Program Seen Not Halting New Auto Output

DETROIT (AP)—Normal production of new model automobiles will not be interfered with by America's rearmament program, C. E. Wilson, Acting President of General Motors Corp., said in his first interview since succeeding William S. Knudsen as the concern's head. Mr. Knudsen is a member of the special Defense Commission.

"So far as I have been able to learn," Mr. Wilson said, "the automobile industry will be expected to manufacture mainly things on wheels and engines.

"This is something the industry is equipped to do and can do in addition to normal production of new model automobiles.

"General Motors, like all manufacturing companies, is willing to drop the production of standard goods if it becomes necessary," he added, "but so far there are no signs it is going to be necessary."

He said no plant expansions were planned by General Motors Corp. except to round out facilities for automobile production.

Discussing labor, Mr. Wilson commented he could see no emergency developing that would lead to a strike or interference with production.

"Labor leaders," he observed, "realize their responsibilities and are taking the right attitudes."

Beech Aircraft Corp. Plans Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Plans for expansion of production and flying field facilities in line with the national expansion of aircraft production, is announced by Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, Kan.

The corporation has contracted for the purchase of a 160-acre tract immediately adjoining the present holdings of the company, and a storage hanger of 42,000 square feet will be the first building to be erected on the added site.

Acquisition of the additional acreage will make possible construction of runways extending a mile in length, into the direction of prevailing winds.

May deliveries of planes by Beech totaled $272,054, and it was announced that with the receipt of an order from Brazilian Airlines of Sao Paulo for two twin-engine airline transport monoplanes the corporation's current backlog of unfilled orders is $1,258,512.

Department Store Sales Off 9 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales decreased 9 per cent in the last week of May compared with the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended May 25 were unchanged from a year ago, sales for the four weeks ended June 1 were 1 per cent over last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, comparisons of sales in the one week ended June 1 with a year ago follow:

Decreases—Boston 17 per cent; New York 16; Philadelphia 14; Cleveland 3; Richmond 9; Atlanta 2; Chicago 11; St. Louis 2; San Francisco 4.

Increases—Kansas City 2; Dallas 3.

FCA Is Urged To Scale Down Farmers' Debts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, reiterating his belief that farmers are in need of permanent relief from "excessive" farm mortgage debts, proposed that the multi-billion-dollar Farm Credit Administration share its profits and losses with farmer borrowers.

The proposal was advanced before the Senate banking committee at a hearing on legislation designed to reduce interest rates on government loans and to authorize the credit agency to scale down "excessive" debts.

Critics of the legislation have asserted it would eliminate co-operative features of the present system. The measure would do away with a requirement that farmer-borrowers buy stock in a local credit association equal to 5 per cent of his loan.

Asserting that this requirement had defeated the co-operative principle, Mr. Wallace said Congress should provide definite incentives for farmers to pay promptly and for local credit associations to make sound loans.

"I propose that provision be made in the bill for the banks to share profits and losses with their borrowers by paying patronage dividends proportionate to the size of the borrowers' loans, and that, in addition, premium payments, based on the effectiveness with which an association has done its job, be made to local associations which earn such payments, to be distributed by them in turn to their members as an additional reduction the cost of their loans."

Mr. Wallace declared this plan would "assure the continuation of legitimate competition" in the long-term farm credit field "on a basis of fair costs and services to farmers." He added that "Government agencies should have no monopoly."

No. American Denied Hearing Delay; Case Adjourned 2 Weeks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The North American Company asked the Securities Commission to hold in abeyance a hearing ordered under the so-called "death sentence" of the public utility holding company act, but the motion was denied immediately and the case has been adjourned to June 21.

The company said that it felt that no further action was needed until it had had "fair and full opportunity" to proceed with its own geographical integration programs as outlined to the commission May 16 and that the SEC should make a further study before proceeding with the hearing.

Candy Makers Omit Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—The directors of E. J. Brach & Sons, candy makers, voted to omit the regular July 1 dividend, in order to make funds available to purchase on an advance schedule, machinery and equipment for their plant expansion. A year ago the company undertook a two-year plant development program. The company's last year's July 1 dividend was 30 cents a share on common stock.

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Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Canada Meets Textile Needs Successfully

TORONTO (AP)—The Canadian Textile industry, which mobilized itself voluntarily at the outbreak of war, has met the nation's essential military requirements without a substantial shortage in civilian needs, Clement Tremblay told the Canadian Woolen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association in his presidential address at the annual meeting Friday.

By the end of May, 98 Canadian mills had produced for Canada's armed forces 2,333,106 yards of cloth, spinning mills had made about 700,000 pounds of yarn, and blanket mills had made and shipped 450,000 general service blankets.

Knit goods delivered were: 900,000 pairs socks; 195,000 sweaters; 575,000 suits underwear; 175,000 knitted caps; 9,000 mufflers; 124,000 pairs gloves.

Mr. Tremblay said that while Canadian mills were able to maintain substantial deliveries of cloth for civilian use, it was satisfactory to note that Great Britain, which provided the great bulk of Canadian imports, had been able to maintain deliveries to Canada at an undiminished rate.

In the seven war months from last September until the end of March, imports of wool cloth from Britain totalled 5,369,587 pounds, compared with 5,065,271 pounds in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Since last September the number of employees in the wool spinning and weaving mills has increased almost 30 per cent, by 16 per cent in the knitting industry, which has meant the addition of almost 6,000 workers to the pay rolls, Mr. Tremblay said. In addition, earnings advanced to an even greater extent as a consequence of wage adjustment and the change to full time and even overtime operation as compared to the short time being worked before the war.

"This advance may be contrasted with the experience of manufacturing and other industries in Canada in the same interval," Mr. Tremblay continued. "From September, 1939, to May, 1940, the number employed by all manufacturers in Canada advanced nine per cent and, for all industries in Canada, including manufacturing, there was an actual drop of 4½ per cent in this period."

CCC Reports Need Of $500,000,000 More for '40 Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Commodity Credit Corporation officials told the house banking committee that they needed a $500,000,000 increase in their borrowing power to handle loans they expect to be asked to make on 1940 crops.

Secretary Henry Wallace wrote a letter to Speaker William Bankhead last month saying there was an "urgent need" for the increase from $900,000,000 to $1,400,000,000.

Carl Robbins, CCC president, said that as of March 15, the corporation's balance available for New loans was only $33,000,000. He said officials expected to make loans this year on 3,300,000 bales of cotton, 260,000,000 bushels of corn, 140,000,000 bushels of wheat, plus $40,000,000 in tobacco loans and $60,000,000 in loans on other crops.

He told the committee that since the corporation was created six years ago it had suffered an actual loss of slightly less than $25,000,000, although liquidation of its paper at given times would have been considerably higher.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, as listed by Fitch Investors Service, are:

Monday, June 10

Barker Bros. Corp. (5½% pfd.) (10 a. m.)
Carnation Co. (5% 1st Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)
Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co. (Com.) (12.30 p. m.)
United Fruit Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)

Tuesday, June 11

Howe Sound Co. (Com.) (9:45 a. m.)
Murphy (G. C.) Co. (5% Pfd.) (11 a. m.)
New York Air Brake Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Procter & Gamble Co. (8% Pfd.) (1:45 p. m.)
Western Electric Co., Inc. (Com.)

Wednesday, June 12

Air Reduction Co. (Com.) (9:15 a. m.)
American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. (5¼% Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Canada Southern Ry Co. (Com.)
Consolidated Oil Corp. (Com.) (4:30 p. m.)
Continental Baking Corp. (8% Pfd.) (4 p. m.)
Cream of Wheat Corp. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (11:10 a. m.)
Telautograph Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

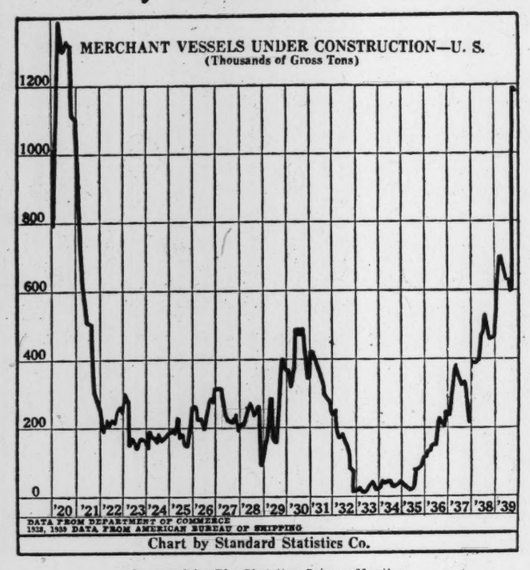
Thursday, June 13

Crum & Forster (8% Pfd. & Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Twin Disc Clutch Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

Friday, June 14

Endicott Johnson Corp. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Florence Stove Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Sharon Steel Corp. ($5 Conv. Pfd.) (10 a. m.)

U. S. Commercial Shipbuilding Activity Greatest Since 1920



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Commercial shipbuilding activity in the United States is at the highest level since the World War boom peak reached in 1920, largely as a result of the United States Maritime Commission building program.

New Zealand Finds New Deal Methods Have Their Drawbacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Inspired by the program launched in the United States, the New Zealand Labour Government, when it went into office in 1935, decided to apply the principle of pump-priming.

The Reserve Bank was immediately brought under direct political control, the currency policy was dictated by the Minister of Finance, while a general all round increase of wages was decreed.

The Government was also fortunate in the fact that from then on the general economy of the country improved, so pump-priming was applied to a community which was already being carried upward to the crest of another prosperity wave.

Conditions Differ

The application of the technique of the New Deal to a country which differs from the United States contains factors that must be noted. First, New Zealand is a primary-production country depending upon an export trade. It has been brought to its present state of efficiency by the use of foreign capital and it is today a debtor country with about £10,000,000 of excess payments to meet externally annually.

The nadir of the depression was reached in 1931 and from then on the recovery was slow. Exports which had reached £55,500,000 in 1928 fell to £34,000,000 in 1931 rising to £35,000,000 in 1932, £41,000,000 in 1933, £47,300,000 in 1934 and to £46,500,000 by the end of 1935 when the New Deal Socialist Party went into office. By the end of the first year of Labor in office, exports had climbed to £56,700,000, moving to an all-time high at £66,700,000 in 1937 and for the two following years remained at £58,300,000.

The Government's predecessors were handicapped by their want of foreknowledge as to the point of time when recovery would set in, consequently the National Government harbored the Dominion's resources against the depression's continuance. The Labor Government gambled on world recovery occurring soon and won.

The large-scale public works program was expanded year by year, wages in industry were increased by Government fiat—much of this increase was justified, and hours of work were shortened with a view to increasing the numbers employed in industry. While the stimulus was on, the New Deal was acclaimed to be a great success.

Effect on Imports

Local industries which were sheltered found their market greatly increased, the distributors of goods of all classes sought to satisfy this enlarged demand for goods and services. Employment in certain directions increased. The late Prime Minister cited these facts to the present writer as evidences of the Dominion's prosperity.

The high wages-rates and the shorter hours, however, proved to be a severe handicap to industries which were exposed to competition from Australia. Imports from Australia were very heavy while imports from the United Kingdom were enlarged.

Imports whch had fallen to as low as £24,600,000 in 1932 rose steadily to £36,300,000 in 1935, from that time on, however, under the stimulus of the New Deal imports rose steeply annually as follows: £44,200,000; £56,100,000—an all-time record—and in 1938, £55,400,000 when merchandise exports were only £2,900,000 when £10,000,000 was required to meet external obligations.

The stimulation of business leaked away overseas and by the end of 1938 crisis conditions had been reached. In December of that year the Government at last took action.

Import Control

The action taken was dictated by politics rather than by either banking technique or economics. The Government had gone into office claiming one of its chief measures would be the reduction of the adverse exchange rate between New Zealand currency and sterling from its level of £125 N. Z. to £100 sterling.

It was consequently debarred from allowing the proper action to have been taken which was a gradual increase in the rate of exchange designed to discourage imports and it was equally debarred by its promises of cheap money from increasing the interest rate with a view to encouraging savings.

As a desperate resort it turned to import control, which has proved itself to be a clumsy, wasteful, harmful and ineffective method of dealing with the situation.

The occasion for Minister of Finance Nash's exposition of the facts was the Labor Party's Easter Conference. Claiming that when the the Labor Government came into power there had existed "a maldistribution of production that could hardly have been worse in any country in the world" he went on to state that there was accumulated £46,000,000 of sterling funds. "The Government had set out to correct that position, with especial consideration for the lower-paid workers and those who were unable to look after themselves. The section of the people who applied their hands and brains to the production of commodities were now getting a larger share of their production than they had ever had in the past.

Nash Faces Facts

"Unfortunately, that increased sharing in production had not been reflected to the extent we had hoped in an increase in the total production of industry." At the end of 1938 New Zealand had only £6,000,000 overseas as compared with £46,000,000 at the previous period. Of the £40,000,000 which had been moved, probably £12,000,000 did not represent goods brought into the country.

The other £28,000,000 represented goods brought into New Zealand more than the people were entitled to consume if the conditions of 1939 were measured against those of 1935. If the test is production of services and commodities, New Zealand has lived beyond its income to the extent of £28,000,000 in four years. Now that our excess sterling balances has been reduced, there is nothing left for us to live on beyond what the workers produce in New Zealand.

The conversion to reality of Finance Minister Nash and the Cabinet under Fraser, the new Prime Minister, will shed the Social Credit clique which has hitherto supported the Labor Government while it was eating up the Dominion's savings. It may be doubted whether the Social Credit Movement, however, is as strong as it was when the irksomeness of the depression was being felt by the majority of the people.

Home Building Level Highest For 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Home building in cities of 10,000 and greater population during the first four months of this year reached a new 10-year January-April high in both units and dollar value, it is estimated by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

There were 91,543 dwelling units valued at $322,293,300 built or projected by all types of builders in the first third of the year, as compared with the previous record set in the same period last year of 81,500 units costing $290,869,000, according to the Board's Division of Research and Statistics which bases its monthly study upon an analysis of building permits reported to the Department of Labor.

In April 29,823 units of all types were built. This was a rise of 18 per cent over March and 39 per cent over April, 1939. April construction was valued at $105,128,700, or 19 per cent more than in March and 35 per cent greater than in April, 1939.

The April and four-month increases were due chiefly to continuing expanding activity on the part of private builders, the Division's figures showed. The value of one- and two-family dwelling units—the construction of which is privately financed—was $80,469,500 in April, a gain of 25 per cent over March and 38 per cent over April, 1939. This type of construction had a value of $222,141,800 during the first four months of this year, 14 per cent more than in the same period a year earlier.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of June 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices remain unchanged during the past week at 77.8 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

A sharp gain in prices of farm products, says the report, particularly cotton, fruits, and vegetables, was counterbalanced by declines for hides, skins, raw silk, burlap, petroleum, cattle feed and rubber.

In addition to increases in farm products, foods rose slightly. Hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, building materials, and miscellaneous commodities declined. Metals and metal products, chemicals and allied products, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at the May 25 level.

Largely as a result of higher prices for agricultural commodities, the raw materials group index rose 0.6 per cent. Average prices for semimanufactured and manufactured commodities declined slightly, as did also prices for nonagricultural and industrial commodities.

Seasonal advances in prices for fruits and vegetables, together with higher prices for cotton, hops, corn, rye and cattle, brought the farm products group index up 1.5 per cent.

Commodity groups	June 1	May 25	P. C. changes to June 1, '40, from— May 4	June 3 1940	June 1939
All commodities	77.8	77.8	—1.4	+2.8	
Farm products	67.8	66.8	—4.9	+7.4	
Foods	70.8	70.7	—2.3	+4.9	
Hides and leather products	100.5	101.4	—2.0	+8.5	
Textile products	72.2	72.4	+1.0	+7.9	
Fuel and lighting materials	72.3	72.4	0	—2.4	
Metals and metal products	94.7	94.7	—0.3	+1.3	
Building materials	92.5	92.6	—0.1	+3.7	
Chemicals and allied products	76.6	76.6	—0.3	*	
Housefurnishing goods	89.9	89.9	0	+3.5	
Miscellaneous commodities	76.9	77.4	0	+4.2	
Raw materials	71.4	71.0	—3.1	+4.7	
Semimanufactured articles	78.0	78.1	—1.9	+5.3	
Manufactured commodities	81.1	81.3	—0.6	+1.5	
All commodities other than farm prods.	80.0	80.2	—0.6	+1.9	
All commodities other than farm products and foods	82.5	82.7	—0.1	+2.4	

*No comparable data.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	115.31	23.76	18.51
Net change	—.36	—.15	—.01
Previous close	115.67	23.91	18.50
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	113.25	22.14	18.10

*Preliminary.

Over-the-Counter Securities Market Operations Described in New Book

NEW YORK (AP)—The operation of a market in securities which stretches from coast to coast through a communications network thousands of miles long is described in "The Over-the-Counter Securities Market," by John C. Loeser, published by the National Quotation Bureau.

The over-the-counter market, Mr. Loeser said, is created by some 9,000 security houses and branches. It furnishes to investors in approximately $85,000,000,000 of outstanding bond and stock issues the only organized facilities for trade in these securities.

Over-the-counter traders, sitting by "wire turrets" linking trading rooms throughout the country, buy and sell about 100,000 different issues of United States Government, municipal, corporation and foreign securities in the course of a year.

"Estimates indicate that for a year like 1939, for example, volume by dollar value was probably well in excess of $15,000,000,000," Mr. Loeser declared.

The National Association of Securities Dealers, self-regulatory body of the over-the-counter market and only national securities association registered with the Securities & Exchange Commission, is affiliated with the National Quotation Bureau, of which the author is an employee.

L. E. Walker, President of the National Quotation Bureau, said in a foreword, "Little has been published about the market whose origins go back to the first major financial operations undertaken in this country—the financing of its War of Independence. It is hoped both scholars and students of securities markets may recognize the field it covers as a fertile one for research and study."

Airplane Parts Shipments High

NEW YORK—The backlog of unfilled orders of Billings & Spencer Company, manufacturer of airplane castings, currently amounts to between $350,000 and $400,000, the company announced. Factory shipments during May were the largest in the company's history, and all lines of its business are showing gains. The company now employs 480 persons, compared with 140 three years ago, it was stated.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 2⅞s '47-45 reg	106.24	106.24	106.24
5 2s '47	103	103	103
5 2⅛s '53-51	101.16	101.16	101.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3⅛s '64-44	105.22	105.22	105.22

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s '52-44	105.10	105.10	105.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	70½	70½	70½
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	59	59	59
4 AmTGChem 5½s '49	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
25 Am T&T 3½s '43	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Am T&T 3¼s '66	103⅜	103½	103¾
15 Am T&T 3¼s '61	106½	106⅜	106⅜
5 Arm Del 4s 57	96⅛	96	96
6 AT&SF 4s 95	103¼	103	103
3 AT&SF 4½s 48	100⅞	100¾	100¾
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	66	66	66
10 B&O 95 st A	20½	20¼	20½
3 B&O 95 st C	23¼	23¼	23¼
2 B&O 2000 st D	20¼	20¼	20¼
7 B&O 96 st F	20½	20⅜	20½
7 B&O cv 60 st	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51 st	44¾	45	45
3 B&O S W 50 st	36	35¼	36
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Boston&Me 5s 67 st	48	48	48
2 Bos&Me 4¾s 61	51	51	51
2 Bos&Me 4¾s 61 st	48	48	48
1 Bos&Me 5s 55	55½	55½	55½
19 Bos & Me 5s 55 st	49¼	48	48
5 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	85½	85	85½
4 Bk Qn C&Sb cn 5s 41ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
2 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 BufF&P 5? st	30½	30½	30½
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	81¼	81¼	81¼
10 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	80½	80½	80½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	76½	76½	76½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	77½	77½	77½
9 Can Nor 6½s'46	92⅛	92	92⅛
2 Can Pac 4s perp	42½	42½	42½
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	78	78	78
10 Cen Pac 5s'60	35⅝	35½	35⅝
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 ChampP&F(38)4¾s'50	103	103	103
5 Chi & Altonu 3s'49	9¼	9	9
5 Chic Gt West 4s'59	21½	21½	21½
5 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	4	3⅞	4
4 CMSP&P s.f 5s 2000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105¼	105⅛	105¼
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	88	88	88
2 City of NY 3s B '80 wi	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
3 City of NY 3s I '80wi	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
5 CC&StL 4½s'77	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
10 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	71⅜	71¼	71⅜
15 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	101½	101¼	101¼
2 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99¾	99½	99½
40c Q June 25			June 14
$.36 .. June 15			.....
$1 Q Aug. 1			July 18
3c .. June 15			.....
40c Q June 29			June 17
25c Q June 25			June 18
$1.50 Q June 29			June 29
75c Q June 29			June 19
$2 S July 1			June 5
25c .. July 1			June 15
50c Q July 1			June 17
75c Q July 1			June 15
15c .. June 29			June 14
50c Q July 1			June 11
10c .. June 27			June 17
$1.50 Q July 1			June 20
$2 S June 28			June 10
$2 S June 26			June 17
50c S July 1			June 29
30c Q June 29			June 20
$3 S Aug. 1			July 1
25c Q July 1			June 20
40c .. June 12			June 6
1c Q Sep. 3			Aug. 15
$2.50 S July 1			June 20
25c Q July 1			June 20
$1.75 Q June 29			June 18
$1.50 Q July 15			June 29
37½c Q June 21			June 11
90c Q July 1			June 27
43¾c Q June 15			May 31
12½c Q July 1			June 17
$1.75 Q July 1			June 20
50c .. Aug. 1			July 29
10c .. June 15			June 10
$1.75 Q July 1			June 20
66c Q July 1			June 20
43¾c Q June 29			June 15
40c Q June 25			June 14
50c Q June 29			June 19
7.90¾c .. June 15			.....
$1 Q Aug. 1			July 18
$1.75 Q June 29			June 20
$3.50 Q July 1			June 24
50c .. Aug. 1			July 29
10c .. June 15			June 10
$1.75 Q July 1			June 20
$3 S June 15			May 31
12½c Q July 1			June 17
$1.50 Q July 1			June 17
37½c .. July 2			June 15
$3 .. June 15			June 11
$1.20 .. June 15			.....
15c .. July 1			June 4
$3.50 .. June 19			June 11
20c .. July 2			June 15
4c .. June 1			May 20
85c .. July 1			June 20
15c Q June 10			June 5
25c Q June 28			June 15
75c .. July 15			June 15
75c .. July 15			June 29
15c .. July 1			June 20
50c .. July 1			June 19
50c .. June 10			June 5
50c .. July 1			June 15
50c .. June 29			June 15
20c .. June 29			June 15
5c .. June 29			June 15
15c .. June 10			June 5
45c .. June 29			June 15
10c .. June 15			May 31
10c .. June 29			June 20

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	113	113	113
1 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s'70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	39¼	39	39
4 D & R G West 5s'78	4½	4½	4½
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s 52	106	106	106
8 Erie 1st 4s 96	48	47½	48
3 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	102	102	102
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	102	102	102
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	95	95	95
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	58	58	58
39 Hud&Man rfg 5s57	39	38¾	39¼
8 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	35	35	35
14 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	31¼	31	31
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	35⅞	35½	35½
2 IC&CSL@NO 4½s 63	33	33	33
5 InterbrTr rfg 5s 66ct	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
5 Int Paper 5s 47	100	100	100
1 Int Rys Am 5s 72	80	80	80
4 Int T&T 4½s 52	24	24	24
21 Int T&T 5s 55	25	24¾	25
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61 st	68	68	68
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	9	9	9
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	87	87	87
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90	80½	80½	80½
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90	80½	80½	80½
8 McKesson&Rob5½s'50	83½	83½	83½
3 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
5 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	1	1	1
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	21½	21½	21½
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13	13	13
5 Mo Pac 5s '80H	13	13	13
5 Mob&Oh 5s '38	27	27	27
1 Mob&Oh 4½s '77	22½	22½	22½
1 MonWPaPubSv 6s'65	106	106	106
2 MontPow.3¾s '66	99	99	99
2 NatDairy 3¾s '51ww	106	106	106
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
o NYC rfg 5s 2013	45¾	45½	45½
9 NYC 4½s 2013A	40	40	40
9 NYC cv 3¼s '52	44½	44	44½
2 NYC&HR 4s '42	85½	85½	85½
1 NYC&HR 3½s '97	70	70	70
2 NYCCh&StL 4½s '78	44	44	44
5 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	13½	13⅜	13½
10 NYNH&H 4½s'67	12½	12½	12½
2 Norf Sou 5s'61 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	49¼	49¼	49¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	45½	45½	45½
2 Nor Sts Pow 3½s'67	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	103½	103½	103½
2 OklahomaG&E 3¾s'6	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
2 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	109	108¾	109
10 Pac G&E&El 4s 64	111	111	111
5 Pen Gl Sand 4½s60	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Pen RR gen 's 68	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	56	56	56
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	46	46	46
1 Phila Co 5s 67	105	105	105
11 Phil Elec 3½s 67	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
5 Phillips Pet 3s 48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 PCC&SL 5s 75 B	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 PCC&St L 4½s '77	92	92	92
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	46	45½	46
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	80	80	80
1 Pub Svc No Ill3½s 68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
20 Socony Vac 3s 64	104	104	104
3 Seab A L 6s 45	3	3⅛	3⅛
5 Sc Bell T&T 3½s '62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 So Col Pow 6s '47	103	103	103
4 So Pac 4½s '69	32¾	32¾	32¾
4 Sou Pac 4½s '81	32½	32¼	32¼
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	33	33	33
7 So Pac cfc 4s '49	31⅜	31½	31½
2 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	38½	38½	38½
5 South Ry Gen 6s '56	59	59	59
2 South Ry gen 4s '56	45	45	45
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
6 Tex Corp 3s '59	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Tex &2P 1st25s 2000	105	105	105
15 Third Ave a1 5s '60	13⅞	13¾	13¾
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111	110¼	111
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98½	98½	98½
2 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Virginia Ry 3¾s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Warren Bros 6s '41	19½	19	19½
2 West Pen P 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4 Westsn Md 4s '52	74	74	74
2 Westrn Un 5s '51	56¾	56¾	56¾
1 Western Un 4½s '50	55	55	55
3 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	29	29	29
1 Antioquia 7s 45 B	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	71½	71½	71½
3 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	67¼	67¼	67¼
20 Argentine 4½s '48	82	81⅞	82
18 Argentine 4½s '71	72	71⅝	72
2 Australia 5s '55	40½	40½	40½
5 Australia 4½s '56	35	35	35
14 Belgium 6½s 49	51½	50	51½
10 Belgium 6s 55	50½	50½	50½
2 Brazil 6½s 26-57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3 Brazil 6½s 27-57	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
10 Buen A 4¾s 76	47⅛	47	47
1 Canada 4s 60	72½	72½	72½
13 Canada 3¼s 61	69	69	69
5 Canada 2¼s 44	80	80	80
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan tsd	11	11	11
6 Denmark 6s'42	30	30	30
3 Denumark 4½s'62	21	21	21
9 Italy 7s 1951	41½	41½	41½
4 Ger Gov 5½s'65	13¾	13½	13¾
2 Japan 6½s'54	83	83	83
51 Japan 5½s'65	64	63½	64
4 Milan City 6½s'52	29	29	29
3 Oriental Dev 6s 53	57	57	57
1 Poland 4½s 68 asd	4	4	4
6 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	5	5	5
5 Sao Paulo St 8s'50	6⅜	6½	6½
10 Sao Paulo St 7s'40	25	23¾	25
1 Sao Paulo St 6s'68	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 TokyoElLt 6s '53	58	58	58
1 Uruguay 6s '64	48	48	48
6 Yokohoma 6s 61	60	60	60

Total today, $14,000; previous day, $2,792,475; week ago, 1,915,250; year ago, 2,566,500; two years ago, 2,378,825; Jan. 1 to date, 765,730,000; year ago, 756,080,000; two years ago, 762,729,305.

New York Curb

Prices to 11:50

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
100	Aero Sup B (.20g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Ala Pow $6 pf	85	85	85
50	Alum Ltd (3e)	59	59	59
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	32⅜	32	32
100	Am Gas & El (.160)	27	27	27
100	Am Seal-Kap (.12e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Am Superpow 1pf	49	49	49
200	Am Nat Gas A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
25	Avery&Spf xw	15	15	15
200	Baldwin Loco war	5⅝	5¼	5¼
200	Basic Dmite	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Bath Iron Wks	12	12	12
100	Beech Aire	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
600	Bellanca Aire	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Breeze Corp (1⅔9)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1000	Brewst Aero	11⅜	11	11
100	Brown Rub	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Bush Hill&S	10	10	10
25	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	107	107	107
300	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cit Svc pf	62½	62½	62½
500	Conn Tel & Elec	1	⅞	⅞
800	Const Stl Corp	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75	East G&F prp (2¼k)	43½	43	43
1	00 Ei Bond & Sh	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
20	Emp G&F 6% pf	58¼	58¼	58¼
300	Equity Corp $3 pf	20	20	20
100	Fairchild En & Air	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Falstaff Brew	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Ford Motor Ltd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Gen Bak pf	26½	26¼	26¼
100	Glen Ald Coal	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
500

Nazis Gain on French Flank, Rest of 'Weygand Web' Holds

Continued from Page 1

mand claimed its drive was progressing "on schedule," but again acknowledged stubborn resistance by the French.

The German press said France had greatly weakened the Maginot Line garrisons to throw men into the Somme-Aisne defense.

Germany, the French asserted, threw forward new masses of men "without counting losses."

Germans who managed to cross the south bank of the Aisne River east of Soissons about 60 miles from Paris, "were wiped out," Gen. Maxime Weygand's communiqué said.

Many Tanks in Action

A military reported said the French estimated the Nazis have about two-thirds of all their available tanks in action at present along the Somme-Aisne front.

The spokesman said the German column which moved southward was composed only of tanks, and there was not a sign of supporting Nazi infantry.

French support groups moved in behind the German tanks immediately, the commentator reported, with "all necessary dispositions" taken to isolate the armored spearhead.

This was typical of the shock-absorbing, tank-trapping qualities of the defenses mapped out by General Weygand.

Nazi Claims Vague

For the third successive day, the Nazi High Command communiqué on the battle was vague. Its report contained only these three sentences on front line developments:

"Our operations south of the Somme and the Aisne Canal continue to proceed successfully. On the southern lower Somme also the enemy was pushed back.

"The Air Force supporting the Army ground fighting on the southern Somme successfully bombed with strong forces troop concentrations, columns of infantry and artillery positions."

The Germans, however, also claimed:

1. The number of prisoners taken at Dunkirk, originally placed at 40,000 then 58,000, has risen to 88,000.

2. A German submarine sank an enemy auxiliary cruiser of 14,000 tons off northwest Ireland.

3. The Air Force renewed attacks on Dover Harbor and airports of the south and east coasts of England.

4. Ten civilians were killed in Allied air raids on one German city but generally little damage was caused by continued raids.

Air Raids Continue

The night and early morning were marked by new German aerial onslaughts against England and France. One German bomber crashed and burned in Suffolk, another swooped low to spray machinegun bullets into a southeast coast town, and eight English counties had raid alarms. Anti-aircraft gunfire was heard south of Paris.

British aviation supported the French with far-ranging raids into Germany and behind the Nazi lines in northwest France.

British bombers have kept up almost continuous assaults since yesterday on the German communication lines behind the Somme front and on a "wide variety of targets" in Belgium and northwest Germany, the Air Ministry reported in London.

It acknowledged the loss of 10 planes, but declared that 15 German aircraft had been shot down and such objectives as railways, bridges, troops, gun emplacements, tank columns and oil refineries had been "systematically and repeatedly bombed."

Extent of Air Raids

Amplifying its report, the Air Ministry said the raids ranged from Hamburg to the Somme-Aisne front over "many hundreds of square miles of enemy territory."

Oil storage plants and rail communications in many parts of Germany were bombed heavily for the sixth night in succession, the Ministry said, principal oil objectives being the large plant near Delmenhorst and a refinery south of Hamburg. Many fires were seen there.

At Hirson, east of St. Quentin, in northern France, the British dropped more than 100 bombs.

The British airmen roved the full length of the German lines in northern France, "attacking roads, railways, and troop columns in the enemy's back from the coast almost to the Ardennes," it was announced.

Both high explosive and incendiary were dropped on the refinery south of Hamburg alone.

Oil Supplies Attacked

"Large groups of oil tanks near Ghent are still burning as the result of an earlier raid, also were attacked with incendiary bombs," the Ministry asserted, "and new fires spread rapidly.

"A few miles south of Aachen, the main railway line was blocked by the collapse of one end of a tunnel which was repeatedly hit."

The Arras field, it was said, was believed to have been serving as a base for Nazi dive-bombers engaged in the present offensive in France.

Its runways were declared "heavily damaged by high explosive bombs."

Ready for Tanks

PARIS, June 8 (AP)—Unofficial sources reported that Gen. Maxime Weygand had sown the entire area between the Somme-Aisne battle-front and the Seine River, just above Paris, with antitank defense nests.

Roads had been barricaded and strong support posts, armed with machine guns as well as antitank gun, have been set up in defense against both the Nazi motorized columns and possible parachutists, these sources said.

Thus, mechanized units which have broken through the front lines under the new Weygand tactics will run an almost continuous gantlet of hot defensive fire.

The area between the battle front and the Seine is roughly from 45 to 55 miles deep.

U. S. Aid Heartens Allies

Continued from Page 1

terprise may once more be characterized by historians as "too late and too little."

Before going to a specific enumeration of war supplies so far sent, the background for the delays as well as the present urgent need might be sketched in, as seen here in informed official and commercial quarters, both domestic and foreign.

To begin with, the Allied Governments frankly made plans for a long war, not a "blitzkreig." They did not forsee the instant urgent need. There is no use crying now over spilt milk or attempting to apportion the blame. But orders were not put as rapidly as they are now being set. Again, American munitions factories are only just discovering themselves, from official testimony, how poorly equipped their supply factories are. There was the customary red-tape and at first, at least it is alleged, a disposition among certain high American officials to give only grudging assistance to the Allies. These charges, by the way, are made in informed American quarters. The Allied Purchasing Commission has only praise for the assistance they have received.

Urgency Stressed

The urgency of the situation arose suddenly through the quick Nazi crushing of Norway, Holland, and Belgium; the capture of immense Allied supplies in the battle of the channel ports; the bombing of French supply factories, and the development of German parachutist behind-the-lines tactics, which immensely increased the defense needs of the Allied Powers. The combined result was to put a crying urgency on the previously slower-moving purchase of American goods. Today the cry is "sell us anything that will shoot; sell us anything that will fly!"

10,000 Planes Ordered

Down to date, according to the best American and Allied sources, France and Great Britain have ordered between 9,000 and 10,000 planes. Since Jan. 1 alone the orders for planes and engines have totaled some $1,200,000,000.

Of these, the Allies have received deliveries of approximately 2,500 to 2,600 planes, of the 3,000 planes which have cleared the United States borders, which includes delivery to Canada, Australia and a few to New Zealand.

Deliveries, because of production troubles already indicated, are still relatively slow. They are, however, increasing. The peak will probably be reached by next January, perhaps by late fall. The Armies of France and England must hold on till then to get the vital aerial reinforcements they have ordered in the United States.

Planes Not Flown

Contrary to reports, United States planes have not been flown across the Atlantic. Only one or two of them, several months back, have been flown over. Most of the planes would require alteration in fuel tanks and the like, to fly across, and pursuit planes, in any case, are not designed for such a trip.

The Alies have paid generously for the planes, United States officials declare. In fact, they have paid for the experimental costs of many models, besides advancing large sums of money for new factories, which are of key importance to America's own defense program. Because of the speculative nature of the contracts, in view of possible sudden termination of the war, France and Britain are required to make down payments of 25 and 30 per cent, while under the Neutrality Law they must, of course, complete the rest of the purchase price before the planes leave the country.

Bottle-necks of the purchasing program are chiefly four—possible conflict with America's own preparedness program; limit of airplane engine output capacity; limited machine tool capacity; and limited small arms manufacturers' capacity, including machine-guns, sub-machine guns, rifles, and ammunition.

Few Tanks Sold

So far as the Purchasing Commission goes, practically no tanks have gone abroad. Indeed, official American figures show that United States Army supplies are so low in tanks as to be almost preposterous. The Allies could not buy tanks if they wanted to.

Figures are compiled by the State Department on arms exports by categories to all countries under the Neutrality Law. These figures are not down to date but give an idea of what is being done. Thus, for example the approximate character and value of implements of war actually exported to France in the year 1940, up to and including the month of April, follow:

Small arms (exclusive of revolvers) $460,000; aircraft, $35,000,000; revolvers and ammunition $175,000; aircraft parts and engines $8,500,000.

In about the same proportion the supplies have gone to other Allies. In the four months ending with April, total exports to Great Britain were $10,982,000, including in April $2,722,000 alone. Canada in the first four months received $16,896,000 worth of supplies, the great bulk being airplanes. These figures, however, are incomplete since they end in April and do not approximate the orders which have been placed.

French aviation orders have been placed, among others, with the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, North American Aviation, Douglas Aircraft Co., Glenn L. Martin Co., and the Consolidated Corporation.

British orders have gone in large part to Lockheed, North American, Douglas and Consolidated as well as to the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, and the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation.

Taft Stresses Aid to Allies And Defense in Campaign

Continued from Page 1

the necessity of preparedness," Senator Taft asserted. "There is substantial disagreement as to how preparedness can best be accomplished."

The Taft Program

The essentials of the preparedness program which the Senator advocates are these:

1. Take defense out of politics by creating a bipartisan Congressional committee which will be continuously in session in the Capital to examine definite plans from the President and to recommend the necessary legislation.

2. Appoint a single-headed War Munitions Board which is not merely advisory but authoritative. He believes that the present Defense Commission is still excessively "advisory," is without adequate powers, that its greatest weakness is that it has seven co-equal advisors with no directing head.

3. Release private industry from the shackles of excessive New Deal regulation and free it from the hostility of an Administration which has never understood business and never trusted business.

4. Decrease Government spending in fields unrelated to defense and restore the Nation to a sound financial basis, because without financial preparedness there can be no military preparedness.

5. Undertake a revision of the whole tax structure. There is no alternative except taxes and more taxes. Any other course, says Senator Taft, will lead to national bankruptcy, a breakdown of the whole economic system on which industry and prosperity are based.

Must Pay as It Goes

The American people are convinced, Senator Taft believes, that the United States can spend an adequate amount for defense and still retain a system of free enterprise but that it can only be done if the Nation pays its way as it goes.

The Republican presidential aspirant pointed out in his Chattanooga address that President Roosevelt appointed a War Resources Board last September which prepared a report known to criticize Army and Navy procurement methods and to recommend a separate agency to handle industrial mobilization.

"The report," Senator Taft declared, "has been completely suppressed, the Administration is afraid to publish it on account of criticisms contained in it.

"It is reasonable to conclude that the present deficiency in the most vital essentials of defense is due to the neglect of these subjects by the present Administration in its intense interest in the domestic policies of spending, regulation, and politics."

The Road to Prosperity

Senator Taft submits that the United States can stimulate prosperity, can put men back to work, can develop a prosperous country able to bear the tremendous weight of national defense, but that it has not been able to do it through planned economy in time of peace and cannot do it any better in time of war.

"If the American people want a national Administration to carry out an effective program of national defense, there is no possible argument for the present Administration," he contends.

"It has failed to develop an Army and Navy with essential modern weapons. It has shown its complete incapacity in the field of finance. It has shown its unwillingness to abate by one jot or one tittle its hostility to industry or its adherence to all the bureaucratic activities of the New Deal.

"It is proposing to destroy any possible unity in the United States by insisting on a third term, in violation of all the traditions and principles of the American Republic."

Vigilance Is the Price of Safety, Dewey Says in Urging U. S. to Arm

GREENSBORO, N. C., June 8 (AP)—Saying that the task of strengthening America's defenses should not be "blindly" left to our "existing national bureaucracy," Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, urged today that "we must see to it that America does not miss the bus."

In an address prepared for delivery at a luncheon meeting of district Young Republicans, Mr. Dewey said that "all of us must be ready to accept, as citizens, some of the responsibility to see that the job (of rearming America) is done."

"In Great Britain," he continued, "the people complacently relied upon their government to muddle through. In France the people left their fate too long in the hands of a government that was more concerned with socialistic experimentation than with national safety."

The United States cannot afford to duplicate either the French or British experience, Mr. Dewey contended.

Yesterday, speaking in Charleston, W. Va., he spoke on "the price of safety."

"We face the tremendous task," he declared, "of expanding our industrial production to meet the needs of national defense.

"Our national safety must not be left in the hands of our Chamberlains. America must have an administrative organization in Washington competent to carry out our national defense program swiftly and surely.

"My message to you is: Vigilance is the price of safety."

More N. Y. 'Els' Come Down Soon After June 11

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8 — The Board of Transportation has been vested with authority by the Board of Estimate to demolish the Ninth Avenue elevated line south of 155th Street, and the Second Avenue line north of Sixtieth Street after the City takes title to these properties by condemnation on June 11, it was announced yesterday.

Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan, said he had written to John M. Delaney, Chairman of the Board of Transportation, urging that the demolition contract contain provisions barring the export of any of the thousands of tons of scrap iron in the structures to any "aggressor nation."

"At the present time," he wrote, "I shall be delighted to see the scrap iron go to the Allied countries, and I am stronger than ever against any possibility of its export to any of the aggressor nations, and I would include in this category not merely Germany and Japan but Russia and Italy as well."

It was learned, however, that the Transportation Board would include in its contracts only the requirement that the contractor comply with the Federal neutrality statutes in his handling of scrap material.

At the same time the Board of Estimate voted to increase from $15,000 to $20,000 the salaries of the three members of the Board of Transportation to compensate them for their assumption of greater responsibilities as a result of the City's unification plans.

Lohr Quits Radio Post, Becomes Museum Head

CHICAGO, June 8 (AP)—Resignation of Lenox R. Lohr as President of the National Broadcasting Company to become President of the Museum of Science and Industry, Chicago, was announced yesterday by Col. A. A. Sprague.

Colonel Sprague has been Acting President of the Industrial Museum in Jackson Park since the passing of Rufus Cutler Dawes on Jan. 8. Mr. Lohr is expected to assume his new post about July 15.

Mr. Lohr accepted the presidency, Colonel Sprague said, because of his "devotion to Rufus Dawes," and is giving up a highly remunerative position at a "great financial sacrifice to himself."

Democracy Training For Youth Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 8—America must spend as much time and money on building up its youth organization as dictatorship nations have in training youths in other concepts, according to Mrs. Elbert Williams, of Dallas, Texas, President of the Camp Fire Girls, Inc. She urged that a new vigor be asserted in efforts to stimulate experiences, useful to democracy, for young persons.

"When every minute brings us more war news," Mrs. Williams declared, "it is essential that we offset these destructive forces with constructive action, by creating the citizens of tomorrow who can lead us back to civilization."

Similar pleas are expressed in a formal resolution, adopted by the Board of Directors of the organization at its biennial meeting here on May 24.

Group Seeks Capital To Exploit Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The newly organized National Industrial Co-operative Association, Inc., is launching a movement for a membership of 100,000 with the aim of obtaining new capital for Florida. The association plans to conduct research into Florida's resources, and to advertise Florida nationally.

Two of the resources of this locality are coquina stone found abundantly in quarries along this section of the east coast, and the sabal palmetto, with its many and varied uses.

The University of Florida has promised co-operation. The office for the State will be situated in this city, with Russ J. Christy, cutlery manufacturer, as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Attractively
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
Rates Upon Request
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 6482

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES—Our lovely furnished 4-room unit for rent July and Aug. All utilities paid. Garage. 2nd floor, front, private entrance; $50 per month. Box R-33, 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Now Open
Large estate; private beach; golf; instruction in swimming, riding, sailing; cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Los Angeles attracts many seeking Homes or Income Property. Consult our listings.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished suburban houses and apartments near World's Fair. FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL, 71-30 Austin Street BO. 8-7030

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PRODUCTION executive, years experience textile field, seeks position; assistant to busy president who expects thoroughness to smallest detail; salary, location secondary consideration. Write Box L-7, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

INTERVALE, New Hampshire. "Sunnyacre"—Modernized farmhouse; accommodates limited number; excellent cuisine; guest house; restful vacation; apply until June 10th. JANE OLIVER, 700 Webster Street, Needham, Mass.; tel. 1140.

SUMMER RENTALS

QUIET-COOL, six room house on shore near Rockland at mouth Georges River; $200 for season. D. M. Davol, Pleasant Pt., Knox Co., Maine.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; near The Mother Church; cool southwest breezes; overlooking small park; elevator. Com. 1517.

N. Y. C., 82nd, EAST—Will rent newly decorated, exquisite apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths; less than unfurnished rental. TRafalgar 7-4163.

QUIET, cool, large one-room apartment with kitchenette and bath; June 15 to Sept. 15; $55; references required. Lombard Williams Co., 174 Newbury St., Boston, Ken. 1090.

SUBLET—One room beautifully furnished for summer months, rental $45. The Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Kenmore 4082.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON ST.
Near Exeter
Sunny apt. in this distinctive building consisting of spacious living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 2 master chambers, 2 baths, servant's room and bath, several fireplaces; for sub-rental at reduced figure from now until the fall and then at the current rate.
R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc.
3 Newbury St. Com. 6166

Fritz-Carlton Hotel
1138 Boylston St., Boston
1-2 and 3 Room Suites
Reasonable Rates
Excellent Cuisine
5 Minutes from The Mother Church

BOSTON, FENWAY 2-2 ROOMS
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL; ELEVATOR; $60.$80.
MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2345.

BOSTON—Overlooking the Fenway, beautifully furnished or unfurnished, 3 rooms, kitchenette and light, cool, modern. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Lovely, new renovated 7 room duplex apartment, entirely private, corner lot. 3912 Dorchester Road. Liberty 5928.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. 1 ALCOVE 2-3-4 ROOMS
FIREPLACE; FREE REFRIGERATION; PLEASANTLY SITUATED; RESTRICTED TENANCY; $40 to $70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

N. Y. C., Riverdale Section, 6133 Tyndale Ave.—3 rooms, alcove, refrigerator, open porch, garage; 2-family house. A. Koch, Yonkers 202.

WALTHAM, MASS.—7-room, heated apt., 2nd floor; large porch; quiet; overlooking Charles River; $50. 95 Riverview Ave., Waltham 0966.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ELDERLY gentleman requiring an occasional meal and some loving service desires to share small apartment, furnished or unfurnished, near The Mother Church, with 1 or 2 persons; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box C-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, for further information.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 32 Westland Ave.—One room, with bath and kitchenette. Ken. 8330 or Box C 26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FROM July 1st to Oct. 1st, furnished apartment 2 rooms and bath; view of the Fenway. Suite 806, Hotel Hemenway, Boston.

UNTIL SEPT. 1st, 2-room furnished kitchenette apartment, bath; overlooks Fenway; reasonable rate. Apply Superintendent 98 Hemenway Street, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1936 DODGE TR. SEDAN. This car is privately owned and carefully driven; will accept trade or give terms. Call Middlesex 0926-M (Massachusetts) for appointment.

LINCOLN ZEPHYR
We have a chauffeur-driven 1938 Lincoln Zephyr, 4-door sedan, radio and heater; low mileage; car like new. Tel. Long. 5757.

BEAUTY SHOPS

DE ROI'S BEAUTY SALON
Kreem Permanent Wave—Most Lustrous and lasting of all. Phone 1020
510 Sea Breeze Blvd., Daytona Beach, Fla.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Brookline, Mass.
CONVALESCENT HOME
Corey Hill, fully equipped and excellently conditioned. 18 rooms, 9 baths. Owner retiring. Box B-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
267 Huntington Avenue, Boston — Ken. 0113
Near Symphony Hall Open 9 P. M.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AVERILL, VT.—Attractive 6-room cottage on beautiful Lake Averill. All modern improvements. No mosquitoes. Available for July, Folders. M. A. Butler, Dedham, Mass. Tel. Ded. 0224-J.

FOR SALE—Secluded cottage, 4 rooms, bath, guest house, garage, electric kitchen, fireplace; artesian well; rent to adults for season. Wellesley 2462. Box 16, Sheepscott, Maine.

FOR SALE, Blue Hill Falls, Maine, furnished cottage; hot and cold water, bathroom, 2 fireplaces, artesian well, garage, 150-foot private beach, 3 acres land, etc.; must sell. For information write C. L. C., Box 12, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Will rent furnished cottage, 3 rooms, veranda, on beautiful stream; waterfalls, private lake, woods, all conveniences; easy commuting. PE 6-0367, N. Y. C. Westport 3680.

COUNTRY BOARD

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Casa Pittoresca, 455 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

Local Classified

(Continued)

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

9x23 ORIENTAL RUG — Perfect condition, original cost $2,000; offer wanted to settle estate. Call Centre Newton 5180 (Mass.).

FURRIERS

PARISIAN FUR CRAFTSMAN gives you reasonable rates on remodeling and repairing of your fur garments; storage facilities. ARMAND ET SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C., Chickering 4-1424.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

HELP WANTED

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Notice to Electrical Contractors. Sealed proposals for installing a bridge lighting system in HUNTINGTON (P. A. Project No. WPGS 283 (2) 1939) including 15 lighting standards with fastenings and 17 luminaires, will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, June 25, 1940, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $5.00, charge returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $100.00. Minimum rates of wages: $1.25, $0.65 and $0.625 for skilled, intermediate grade and unskilled labor (except water boy). Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. June 8, 1940.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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Local Classified

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KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
Permanent Waving
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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

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KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
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Telephon 2 14 55
(Fuel)

Damen-Frisier-Salon
FRAU EMMY JAEGGI
MOSERSTR. 48
1 STK. B. BREITENRAINPLATZ
Das Haus für erstklassige Dauer und Wasserwellen; Haarpflege Individuelle Frisuren vom einfachsten bis zur modernsten. Manicure, etc.
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Permanentes
Postiches d'Art
Salon de beauté
Manicures
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Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
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(BUTCHER)

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Footwear in all leading Swiss makes
Schuhhaus **Bubenberg**
BERN

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

SIGMUND **Seiler**
Groceries—Schauplatzgasse 35

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

M. et Mme. J. BOGET
2, Rue Leschot au 1er, Plainpalais
Teintures et Nettoyage à Sec
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Décatissage — Stoppage
Travail Soigné — Prix Modérés
Tel. 4.56.91 Service à domicile
Se recommandent
(Dry-cleaning)

MODES
MAISON JEANTET
104 Rue du Rhône

COUNTRY TEA ROOM
CREMERIE DU POMMIER
Shady Garden. Open all year.
Home-made jams and cakes
Specialité de Bricelets
10 minutes from tram No. 3
PETIT-SACONNEX

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RUE DE LA TREILLE 8
Maroquinerie—Parapluies
Articles de Voyage—Réparations
Leather Goods—Umbrellas—Repairs

ZURICH

JELMOLI Zurich Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue.

Damen- und Herren-Frisier-Salons
Richard Buck und Frau
Zürich 1, Stampfenbachstrasse 3
(neben Hotel Central)
Telephon 22.690
Hairdressers

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12. b. Corso
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Material for Curtains and Furniture

Confiserie Maurer,
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Individual Service
Moderate Prices
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Storchengasse 14 1 Et. Tel. 3.59.76

KOKS-KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
Ferd. Lendi A. G.
Seefeldstr. 5. Tel. 2.09.83
(Fuel)

Union of South Africa

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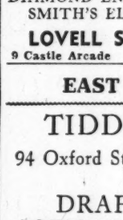
LÉDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, and dainty Underwear go to
LÉDOR
98 Adderley Street

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
Grocers
Daily Deliveries 96 PLEIN STREET
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell's, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kellogg's Products

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harveygreenacres Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
WEST STREET, DURBAN


WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 25289

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
We specialize in: Battery Charging, Car Electrical, Refrigerator and Stove Repairs. We are Buyers and Sellers of Second Hand Refrigerators and Stoves. All Re-made are fully Guaranteed.
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For Everything Electrical
Belling Electric Stoves
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Crosley Washing Machines
Cossor Melody Maker Radio
British Made Vacuum Cleaners and Floor Polishers
Electrical Installations and Repairs
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Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
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(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 25321
Residence 22933

MODEL STEAM LAUNDRY
The Queen's Bridge
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Proprietor: Mr. J. Wilson
Receiving Depot 208 Grey Street
Our Van will call on request
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FURNITURE
Carpets
Curtain Fabrics
Phone 21758 513-515 West Street

Watches, Jewellery, Gifts
for every occasion
DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS
SMITH'S ELECTRIC CLOCKS
LOVELL S. ROBERTSON
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OUR POLICY IN SIX WORDS
DEPENDABLE GOODS
UTMOST VALUES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-4552
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors, L. Lovely, G Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHERS
73 ELOFF ST. JOHANNESBURG

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

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High Speed Lifts Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Gay Modern Café
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MODERN ARTISTIC GLASSWARE POTTERY

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Johannesburg & Durban

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Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St., Johannesburg

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
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Res. 44-1000

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VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
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Phone Night Service 3895
GOOD USED CARS

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.

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ALL MOTOR SUPPLIES

For Pre-eminent Provisions Popularly Priced
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"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church Street Phone 2995
and Scottsville Phone 2773

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Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All—The World's Best Makes Stocked
235 Longmarket Street (opp. G. P. O.)
Phone 3168

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Agents for Moffat's Electrical Ranges
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Builder and Contractor
"No Job Is Too Small nor Too Large"
209 Pietermaritz St., Phone 3993

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for
China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

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Where Quality Goods Cost Less

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"Florist"
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Seasonable Plants and Choice Cut Flowers

"Vic" Joubert's Garage
458, CHURCH STREET
Next to Lion Bridge Pretoria
For good used cars. Expert Service Repairs.
Spares, Tyres and Accessories

SEE NEXT PAGE

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
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Speciality CARPET SHAMPOOING
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SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

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of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

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When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 11 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

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MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
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Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A. Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1076

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

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BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
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Brisbane, Australia Phone J-2366

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

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Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

VICTORIA

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HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES PTY. LTD.
Also DRY CLEANERS
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT 26 Howson St.
Tel. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern, S. E. 4

C. CARLSSON

F. 6862
Ladies' Hairdresser
ALBANY COURT
230 COLLINS STREET

Now Is the Time to Plant
ROSE and FRUIT TREES
Write for Special Catalog
CATALOG POST FREE
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth Street, Melb. F3645 Pty. Ltd.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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THE WATTLE
for TEAS LUNCHEONS DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street
Telephone M 2981 (6 lines)

Full Circle, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories, Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE TYRE SERVICE PTY. LTD.
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne; 225 Latrobe St., Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac.

MAY BARNETT
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GLOVES HOSIERY LINGERIE
Manchester Unity Arcade
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Betty Lee Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bannister
2nd Floor, HOWEY COURT
234 COLLINS STREET
Specialising in Realistic and Eugene Permanent Waving
Phone MX 4813

Specially Lovely Australian Gifts to Charm Your Friends
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THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
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MELBOURNE—Brighton

F. M. STRAWS
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105 CHURCH STREET
▲ MIDDLE BRIGHTON ▲
Branches also at
SANDRINGHAM—HAMPTON
CHELTENHAM and BALWYN

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

Evening Wear Ensembles
Made to Order by

mary clissold
24 LUMEAH ROAD
Tel. 2976 CAULFIELD

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41754 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HORACE BULL Ltd.
Consulting Specialists in all Men's Wear—Tailoring
Overcoats-Sports Wear Hats
Power Board Cnr. Queen St.
AUCKLAND

"For Quality Goods at Lower Prices"
GEORGE COURTS
Karangahape Rd., Auckland
WEARING APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
FURNISHINGS — HOME NEEDS
DRESS FABRICS—FOOTWEAR, etc.
TEA ROOMS
GEORGE COURT & SONS, Ltd.
only address KARANGAHAPE RD.

DADLEY'S LTD.
High Grade
FOOTWEAR
Security Buildings
200 Queen St., Auckland

MRS. A. BINNS
Permanent Waving and Beauty Culture
ALL BEAUTY AIDS STOCKED
18 Strand Arcade, Auckland Tel. 42302

David Silk Ltd
Jewellers
Auckland, New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET
CHRISTCHURCH

Daily Features Page

Monitor Movie Guide

Brother Orchid (Warner)—Variation on the gangster theme, treated in part in farcical fashion, turning at times to underworld melodrama, and concluding with the racketeer who is the central figure joining a monastery. Edward G. Robinson, Humphrey Bogart, Ann Sothern, Ralph Bellamy, Donald Crisp, Allen Jenkins, Charles D. Brown.—Adults.

Edison the Man (MGM)—Sequel to "Young Tom Edison," setting forth the inventor at a period of his career when the great inventions were being developed at Menlo Park, paying tribute to this record of achievement, and dramatizing in detail the triumphs and failures of the laboratory. Spencer Tracy plays the role with his customary sincerity and a dry sort of humor. Rita Johnson, Lynne Overman, Gene Lockhart, Henry Travers, Felix Bressart, Peter Godfrey.—Adults and young people.

Flying Angels (Warner)—Aviation yarn about airline stewardesses and pilots, romances and frictions, the difficulties of a pilot who was grounded and the test of a stratosphere plane that goes into a melodramatic nose dive and is straightened out just in time to avoid a crash. Virginia Bruce, Wayne Morris, Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman, Ralph Bellamy.—Adults and mature young people.

Irene (RKO)—Pretty tunes, pretty girls, pretty interiors, pretty gowns in a slender story based on the musical comedy, with Anna Neagle as the little shop girl who emerges from behind a counter to model in Madame Lucy's clothes stall and finally to captivate the town and her hero with her Alice Blue gown. Ray Milland, Roland Young, May Robson, Billie Burke.—Adults and young people.

21 Days Together (Columbia)—Combination of the triangle and melodrama involving a murder and the dilemma of the man responsible for the crime when another is placed on trial. However indefensible its ethics, the story gives Vivien Leigh her first happy ending in several screen appearances. Laurence Olivier, Leslie Banks, Francis L. Sullivan, Esme Percy, William Dewhurst.—Adults.

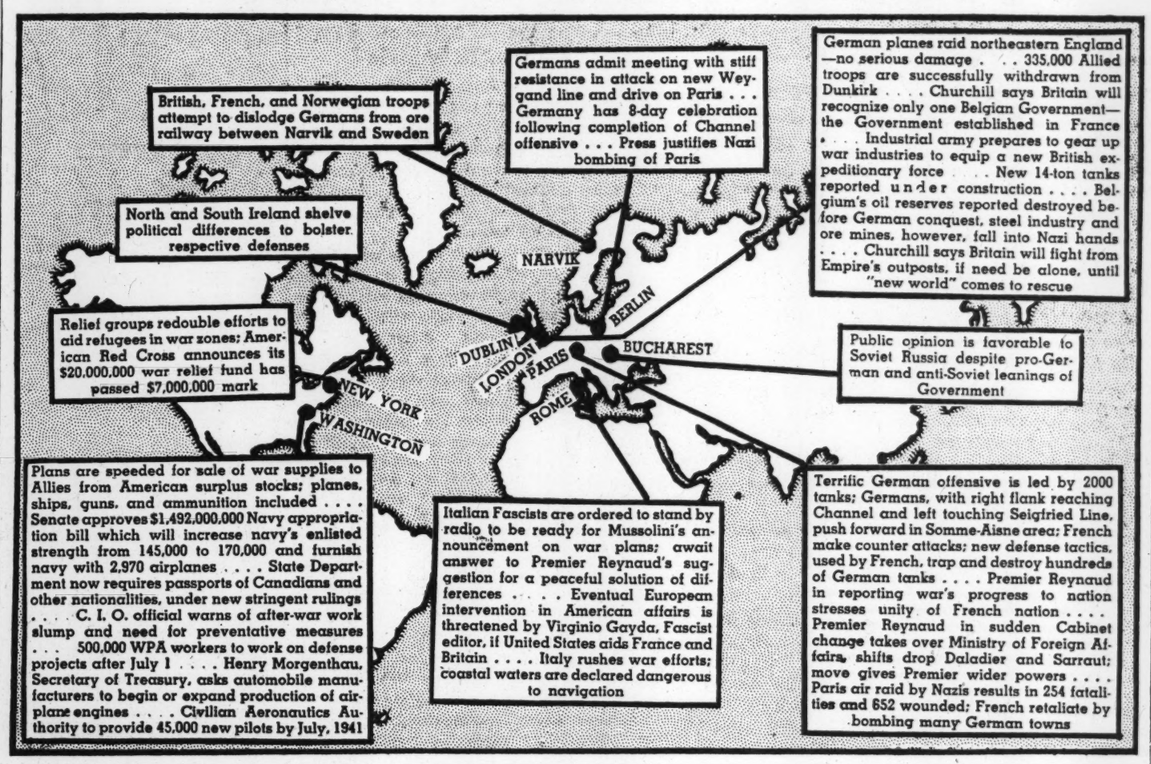
Above Average Films

Family—"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Second Fiddle."

Adults and Young People—"It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

Adults Only—"Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story."

World News of the Week at a Glance


British, French, and Norwegian troops attempt to dislodge Germans from ore railway between Narvik and Sweden
Germans admit meeting with stiff resistance in attack on new Weygand line and drive on Paris . . . Germany has 8-day celebration following completion of Channel offensive . . . Press justifies Nazi bombing of Paris
German planes raid northeastern England—no serious damage . . . 335,000 Allied troops are successfully withdrawn from Dunkirk . . . . Churchill says Britain will recognize only one Belgian Government—the Government established in France . . . . Industrial army prepares to gear up war industries to equip a new British expeditionary force . . . New 14-ton tanks reported under construction . . . . Belgium's oil reserves reported destroyed before German conquest, steel industry and ore mines, however, fall into Nazi hands . . . . Churchill says Britain will fight from Empire's outposts, if need be alone, until "new world" comes to rescue
North and South Ireland shelve political differences to bolster respective defenses
NARVIK
BERLIN
DUBLIN
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
BUCHAREST
Relief groups redouble efforts to aid refugees in war zones; American Red Cross announces its $20,000,000 war relief fund has passed $7,000,000 mark
Public opinion is favorable to Soviet Russia despite pro-German and anti-Soviet leanings of Government
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
Plans are speeded for sale of war supplies to Allies from American surplus stocks; planes, ships, guns, and ammunition included . . . . Senate approves $1,492,000,000 Navy appropriation bill which will increase navy's enlisted strength from 145,000 to 170,000 and furnish navy with 2,970 airplanes . . . . State Department now requires passports of Canadians and other nationalities, under new stringent rulings . . . . C. I. O. official warns of after-war work slump and need for preventative measures . . . 500,000 WPA workers to work on defense projects after July 1 . . . . Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, asks automobile manufacturers to begin or expand production of airplane engines . . . . Civilian Aeronautics Authority to provide 45,000 new pilots by July, 1941
Italian Fascists are ordered to stand by radio to be ready for Mussolini's announcement on war plans; await answer to Premier Reynaud's suggestion for a peaceful solution of differences . . . . Eventual European intervention in American affairs is threatened by Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, if United States aids France and Britain . . . . Italy rushes war efforts; coastal waters are declared dangerous to navigation
Terrific German offensive is led by 2000 tanks; Germans, with right flank reaching Channel and left touching Seigfried Line, push forward in Somme-Aisne area; French make counter attacks; new defense tactics, used by French, trap and destroy hundreds of German tanks . . . . Premier Reynaud in reporting war's progress to nation stresses unity of French nation . . . . Premier Reynaud in sudden Cabinet change takes over Ministry of Foreign Affairs, shifts drop Daladier and Sarraut; move gives Premier wider powers . . . . Paris air raid by Nazis results in 254 fatalities and 652 wounded; French retaliate by bombing many German towns

Daily Quotation

SUCCESS is proportionate to a lack of the sense of limitation.—LAURENCE STERNE.

Brevities

Rhodes Press: A New York song writer, commissioned to write seven songs for a new motion picture, expected it would require seven weeks but he turned them out in seven days. So that's the reason the new songs don't last.

Three Healings

Identify these Biblical healings if you can. All are recorded in the New Testament. If you guess correctly after reading the first statement, mark yourself 4; if after the second, 3; after the third, 2; after the fourth, 1. (A score of 10 for the three sets is excellent.)

I

1. Almost a dozen persons were healed at the same time.
2. Only one of them expressed any gratitude.
3. That one was a foreigner.
4. Jesus especially commended him.

II

1. The man healed was a beggar of Jericho.
2. The crowd reproved him for his loud calling.
3. The evil of which he wished to be cured was blindness.
4. His father's name was Timaeus.

III

1. The subject of the healing was a boy, brought to Jesus by his father.
2. The healing is pictured in one of Raphael's greatest paintings.
3. It occurred just after Jesus had come down from the Mount of Transfiguration.
4. The disciples had attempted it and failed.

Answers: I. Cleansing of the Ten Lepers (Luke 17:12); II. Blind Bartimaeus (Mark 10:46); III. Healing of the Demoniac Boy (Mark 9:17).

Concerning a Gentleman

Repose and cheerfulness are the badge of the gentleman—repose in energy.—Emerson.

The flowering of civilization is the finished man—the man of sense, of grace, of accomplishment, of social power—the gentleman.—Emerson.

A Verse for Today . . .

The preparations of the heart in man, and the answer of the tongue, is from the LORD.—PROV. 16:1.

Daily Anecdote

Edison

In all of his labors, Thomas A. Edison was patient and even-tempered to the most admirable degree.

Once he had been working for days on an experiment which entailed the use of a great number of open-mouthed tumblers. Four hundred of the tumblers had been destroyed in the experiment, but it was still a failure.

"Well, Mr. Edison," exclaimed an assistant, "what shall we do now?"

Edison scratched his head, gazed ruefully at the mountain of broken glass, and replied, "Get more tumblers!"

Little Chauncey

"I never talk to myself—I always got such silly answers."

In Lighter Vein

Approval

"Old Borely the after-dinner speaker seems to have made a tremendous hit. I never heard an audience clap so much. What did he say?"

"He said to them that he would not go on until they quieted down!"

Two Charges

"Don't they teach you to salute in your company?" roared the major to Patrick Malone, who had passed him without raising his hand.

"Yes, sir," replied Pat.

"Then why didn't you salute?"

"Well, sir," Pat replied, "I didn't want to attract more attention than necessary, because I'm not supposed to be out without a pass."—Tit-Bits.

Instructions

The editor of the financial page was going to play golf that afternoon.

"I wish you'd take care of our Daily Wall Street Letter," he instructed an assistant. "You know our style, Gonder. Everything boiled down: terse, to the point, nothing but the absolute essentials. I hardly know just what to feature today. Er—what do you think the market will do next?"

"I haven't the slightest idea, sir."

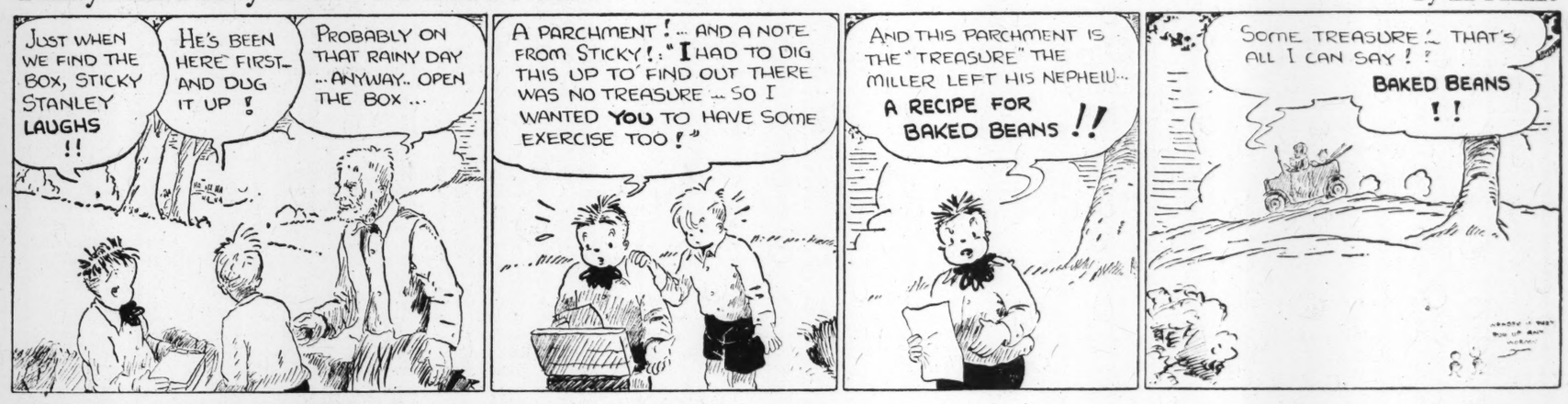
"Great! Fine! But remember to be brief, Gonder. See if you can't say that in about fifteen hundred words."

The Direction

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.—O. W. Holmes.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Miller's Treasure*

By LE PELLEY


JUST WHEN WE FIND THE BOX, STICKY STANLEY LAUGHS !!
HE'S BEEN HERE FIRST— AND DUG IT UP !
PROBABLY ON THAT RAINY DAY .. ANYWAY.. OPEN THE BOX ...
A PARCHMENT ! .. AND A NOTE FROM STICKY ! : "I HAD TO DIG THIS UP TO FIND OUT THERE WAS NO TREASURE .. SO I WANTED YOU TO HAVE SOME EXERCISE TOO ! "
AND THIS PARCHMENT IS THE "TREASURE" THE MILLER LEFT HIS NEPHEW ...
A RECIPE FOR BAKED BEANS !!
SOME TREASURE ! THAT'S ALL I CAN SAY ! ?
BAKED BEANS !!

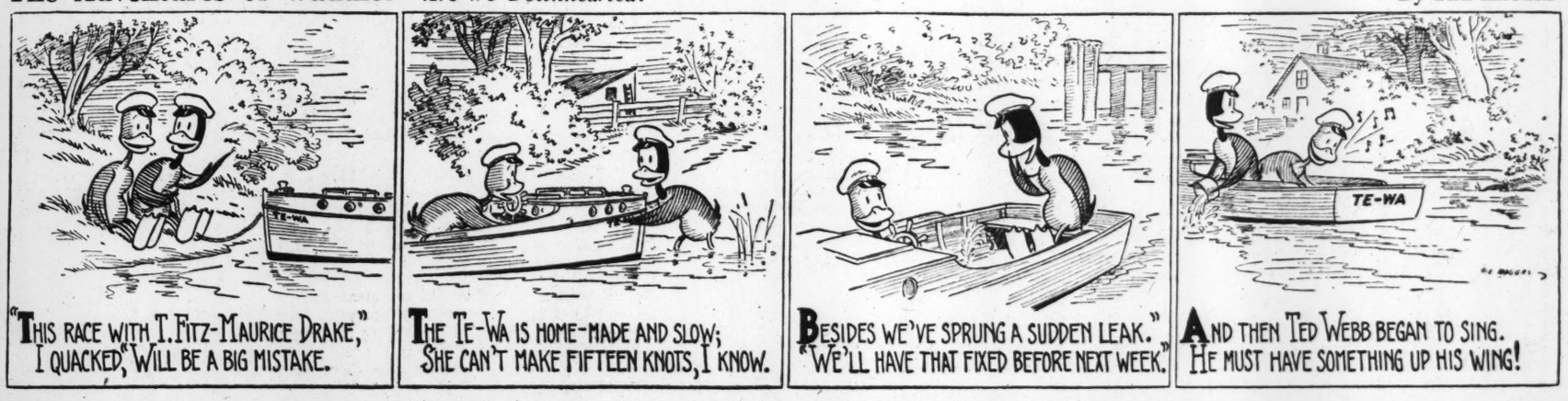
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's Just It, "Who?"*

By RODGERS

Went to bed early tonight, still trying to figure out who last night's visitor could have been—
"Oh, well," I decided, "there's no use thinking any more about it. If he stops in again tonight I'll find out who he is."—
And in the middle of the night something did wake me up!
WHO-OO-O
But it turned out to be an ol' owl, calling—"Who-oo-o".—That's exactly what I'd like to know!" I barked—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Are We Downhearted?*

By THE HAGERS


TE-WA
"THIS RACE WITH T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE," I QUACKED, "WILL BE A BIG MISTAKE.
THE TE-WA IS HOME-MADE AND SLOW; SHE CAN'T MAKE FIFTEEN KNOTS, I KNOW.
BESIDES WE'VE SPRUNG A SUDDEN LEAK." "WE'LL HAVE THAT FIXED BEFORE NEXT WEEK."
AND THEN TED WEBB BEGAN TO SING. HE MUST HAVE SOMETHING UP HIS WING!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

Broader Base for Effort

A man putting his shoulder to the wheel wants his feet well braced. A nation facing huge expenditures for defense needs a broad tax base.

The subcommittee on taxation in the House Ways and Means Committee has done wisely to propose a lowering of exemptions which would bring 2,190,000 new taxpayers to the Federal income tax rolls and add $82,500,000 to Federal revenues. This reportedly has been decided upon in connection with the bill which would superimpose a 10 per cent increase on present income tax payments in order to meet approximately $650,000,000 of the costs now being incurred for armament.

A broadening of the base of Federal income taxation has long been in order in the United States. This newspaper has long supported it on the ground that, in the face of a heavy peace-time debt, a larger number of citizens should be tax-conscious and therefore interested in economy. Now if national defense is necessarily to become the dominating item in the Federal budget, there is the more validity in the proposition, since defense should be an effort of all the people.

Sometimes the existence of war hastens reforms that should have been made before. Appropriately, the Ways and Means subcommittee proposes that the reducing of exemptions—to $800 for single persons and $2,000 for married, instead of the present $1,000 and $2,500—should be permanent law, while the 10 per cent "super tax" would expire in five years.

Originally it was contemplated that the broadening of the income tax base to take in smaller taxpayers ought to be accompanied by a repeal of excises and hidden taxes which bear already upon those citizens. In the present exigency even excises or "nuisance taxes" probably will have to be increased rather than decreased, but they should be the first taxes marked for abandonment after the emergency. In this way the change to wider visible taxation would be accomplished.

Adoption of the subcommittee recommendation would be a wholesome step in the interests of sound national finance.

Wars East and West

The swift and highly dramatic march of events in Europe may obscure in American eyes the fact that five hundred million people are involved in the Oriental war between Japan and China. Yet while these two wars, one in the West, one in the East, are still in two separate compartments, what happens in Europe is certain to have great, perhaps decisive, effect on the shape of things to come in Asia.

Up to the very eve of the European war it might have been reasonably anticipated that the two wars would quickly fuse into one. An influential faction in the Japanese Army and in the Japanese Navy was in favor of transforming the "anti-Comintern Pact" between Germany, Italy, and Japan into an outright military alliance. It was anyone's guess as to whether the more moderate Japanese statesmen would succeed in staving off this tendency.

The amazing reversal of German policy, symbolized in the agreement with the Soviet Union, knocked the underpinning from beneath the anti-Comintern ideological front. It temporarily strengthened in Japan a policy of caution and of isolation from the European conflict. There was no spread of the war in the West to the Orient. There was not even an intensification of Japanese pressure against foreign residents in the Orient.

This does not mean that the European war has been without important repercussions in Asia. Britain and France, completely absorbed in the struggle nearer home, have been eliminated, for the time being, as major Powers in the Far East. Apart from the Chinese resistance Japan must reckon mainly with the United States and with the Soviet Union.

The recent flare-up over the disposition of the Dutch East Indies is a significant reminder that as the war in Europe becomes fiercer and more desperate, the pace of events in the Orient will also almost automatically be speeded up. If the colonial empires of Holland and perhaps of other European Powers are dislodged from their moorings by the European cyclone, Japan may emulate the Third Reich in taking lightning spectacular decisions, which may cause those responsible for shaping American policy in the Orient to face graver decisions than they have yet been obliged to make.

Stitches in Time—2.

"In the last war the Germans were 'certain,' but they met a check on the Oise in the fourth of the great offensives which came so close to defeating the Allies in 1918. . . . The position today is more desperate for the French. Their defenses have been improvised hurriedly along the river lines. Their lack of air power is heartbreaking, and there is no telling how much of their productive capacity has been ruined by the latest German air raids on Central France, where most of their war industries are concentrated."—New York Times editorial.

The United States has on hand about 4,200 fighting planes. Its aviation industry, according to best authority, can be geared to produce 50,000 planes in a year. It is immune from attack while the Allies hold out. Even in the event of Nazi victory it would have time to build thousands of planes before a serious military threat to the American continents could develop. It can afford to take the slight risks involved in remedying the "heartbreaking" situation of French aviation. It cannot afford to risk seeing German "certainties" become facts.

Refugees in Britain

An immediate result of the invasion of Holland and Belgium was the arrival of streams of refugees from those countries to England. The problem is complicated by the fact that before the war began Britain had already become the home of scores of thousands of persons exiled from the Continent. In addition the dangers of air warfare had required the transference of school children from vulnerable areas to safer places.

But the needs of these unhappy people had to be attended to. They had at first to be accommodated in emergency quarters, Salvation Army hostels and other places owned by charitable institutions. Arrangements are being made to provide hospitality in private homes not already filled with evacuated children.

The new arrivals presented yet another problem. They were friends from distressed Allied countries, and all had to be done for them that could be done, but the fact could not be ignored that among them might be some deliberately sent over as agents of the enemy; the catastrophic results that had arisen from "fifth column" activities in Norway and Holland were a warning of the dangers that might arise from indiscriminate hospitality.

There would be much to be said if countries more distant from the scene of war could help in the task of receiving these fresh victims of aggression. The problem is not merely a national one. It presents another aspect of the formidable international task of finding some place on the earth's surface for people whom the Nazis have made homeless.

"Anywhere for a Nickel"

For twenty years one of the aims of transit unification in New York City has been to enable the citizen to ride anywhere in America's metropolis for a single fare. Not but what your New Yorker has been accustomed to a long ride for his nickel; but an extra fare was involved if he had to change from the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit to the Interborough system, and lately there has also been the Independent subway, operated by the city.

Now the B. M. T. has been taken over by the city, and the Interborough is on the point of being acquired. This consolidation of all into one network of subways, surface lines and motorbuses will put one of the largest urban transportation systems in the world under municipal operation. Then it will be possible for the rider to go anywhere on 280 miles of line for only five cents.

In fact, this five-cent fare is one of the anomalies of the situation. For the average ride costs the transit system about twice as much as the passenger pays, according to most computations, and this difference is made up out of taxation, by the city's providing the subways in which the cars operate. If the fare were increased, some short-ride traffic doubtless would be lost. Possibly unification will hasten a consideration of zone fares, gauged according to distance as is the custom in London, Paris and other metropolitan transit systems, and figured in small units, such as two or two and a half cents per zone. This might be a way of inducing the longer rider to pay more of his share of the transportation cost.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Vacation, 1940 Style

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

First of all I want to tell you how much I enjoyed your "best vacation" letters. I read every one and liked them all.

I am looking forward to a "best" vacation of a quite different kind this summer, and it may be that some other Monitor reader would like to try this also.

I have followed rather closely all of the stories you have been running on the several European relief organizations in the United States whose headquarters are in New York City. I am writing to one of these outfits and offering to spend two or three weeks of my vacation doing any kind of volunteer work they may need done. It seems to me that experienced office workers like myself might make a contribution in this way, just as some other people can knit, sew, and collect funds. It will be a change for me to go to New York City, even in August which is the time of my vacation, and it will give me greater personal satisfaction, I am sure, than I could get this year from any vacation of the usual variety. It will be a different and, I anticipate, a "best" vacation.

CAROL LYNN

Boston

Shall Democracy Continue?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Intimate Message titled "Democracy is Functioning," the writer concludes with the sentence, "Who dares to say that Democracy is NOT functioning?"

One of the reasons for the present war and many other upset social conditions is simply that there are over 500,000,000 people in both hemispheres who dare to say that Democracy is not functioning. We are blessed by the fact that most of these dissenting people are in Germany, Russia and Italy and not in other parts of Europe or America.

There is a very large job to done.

Most of the inhabitants of the world are finding out that Christian civilization is now at stake. It is no longer a question of the Allies and the belligerents; it is a question of whether Christian civilization or a pagan civilization will manage the human governments in the future. It is becoming more apparent than ever before that defense and labor and economics are secondary in the fight for Christian ideals against the false concepts of force, fear and fury.

A Christian civilization can be fostered only by Christian men and women. A Democracy must be a representative democracy. This form of government is a government by its best and ablest representatives, or a republic. The popular acclaim of the town meeting is no longer possible. Only a representative government by the best men and women will make democracy function. Surely, the time has come when every right-minded citizen will not only defend Christian civilization but see to it that it prevails.

New York — W. C. K.

To Develop Aviation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Would it be well for the United States to give Henry Ford $500,000,000 to develop aviation? Let's see what he does with it, compared to the other Roosevelt appointments.

FRED D. WHEELER

San Francisco, Calif.

The First Line of Defense

"Pr'meer"

Time was when one took it for granted that all important motion pictures were splendidly introduced at Grauman's Chinese Theater or in some equally luxurious Hollywood pagoda. Latterly, the movie publicity criers have come upon a new stunt, which is to unveil a film amidst surroundings in some way connected with its story or leading character. This is the "World Premiere" 1940 style, sometimes called "The Local World Premiere"—and invariably pronounced, "Pr'meer," with a strong accent on the last syllable.

Geography offering no impediment to the transportation of fireproof-packed celluloid, "Pr'meers" have been held in such remote outposts as Dodge City, Kansas; Virginia City, Nevada; Omaha, Nebraska; Hawaii, Honolulu; Port Huron, Michigan; several Oranges, N. J.; Atlanta and Albany, Georgia; Louisville, Kentucky, and even in Boston, Massachusetts, to mention a few.

The idea behind the local "Pr'meer" is simple. An Everest peak of publicity is created from which intelligence of the new effort flows to a waiting world. On currents of press and radio it flows, much as mountain water tumbles down to the sea. Thousands of dollars are spent on making mountains out of foothills. In special trains, planes, and buses—sometimes with a police escort—newspapermen, gossip writers, magazine scribes, critics, and photographers are junketed by the hundreds to the scene of the festivities.

I went to such a premiere the other night. It was a modest junket and we traveled in a bus. Owing to a delayed start, a wind-whipped rainstorm; and the bus driver's losing his way, we were considerably behind schedule when we began passing along the main street of the "Pr'meer" town. Shop windows were bristling with special decorations for the big event. But the banners once jaunty hung listless and disheveled from the lamp posts. The festive green carpet on the sidewalk outside of the preview theater oozed when you walked on it.

* * *

Beyond the protection of the theater marquee, clusters of loyal citizens huddled under mushrooming umbrellas and awaited the stars who were to appear in person. Powerful blue lights, big as ashcans, steamed the atmosphere. Photographers crouched in the middle of the lobby as if they were minutemen guarding the formidable battery of movie and television cameras. From a corner, a radio announcer with a mustache whispered confidences into unseen ears. He was not a local man, this announcer, and he kept on getting mixed up as to what town he was in.

Here was the prelude to the last act of a three-day pageant. The picture we had come to see would later be shown in some 16,000 United States movie houses with no more fanfare than an advance trailer and the usual advertisements and announcements in the local press. But tonight, the leaven of publicity had raised it to a major event. It was not a unique picture. Yet for its sake parades had been held, shop windows had been symbolically bedizened, civic officials had made speeches, a ball had been held in the local armory. The Governor of the State had declared opening day a holiday!

Inside, the theater smelt of galoshes, umbrellas, and wet raincoats. Docile in well-mannered evening clothes, the audience listened to assurances from a local politician that it was about to witness "the greatest picture ever made."

Then the male star arrived. His police escort had been scattered and engulfed by the pursuing mob.

"There he is! . . . Hey, how about an autograph? . . . Now, sign mine . . . Hey, lookit, there he is . . . What's yer hurry? . . ." Arms grabbing for the star, whose face was grim and drawn.

"Boy, they earn their money."

"Yeah? Well, at $5,000 a week, they don't need my sympathy."

Dark, empty faces around the star. Reaching hands holding up autograph books. Elbowing. Pushing. Clutching. Give us something. You are the hero. Quick, there he goes. Grab him. Hey, sign here!

* * *

And then the worst was over. The star reached the stage. But he looked so small, small even beside the squat man making eulogies. On the screen, his face would be shown as big as a billboard, but now you couldn't even distinguish the features. Beside him stood the female star, dripping with silver fox. "You have made me so very happy. I wish there were some other way of saying it. But I can only say that I am so happy, so very happy . . . We shall never forget the kindness and courtesy you have shown us."

Applause. More applause when the picture began. Applause for the director, the producer, the associate producer, the scenarists, the composer, the recording director, the art director and his associate. Applause for everyone great and small. Dried beans rattling in a gourd. And after the picture, more applause. But not so much.

We hurried out of the theater to find the rain stopped, the night empty, moist, and clean. Umbrellas, cameras, autograph seekers, radio announcer, policemen—all gone. Vanished like creatures in a dream. By way of flagged walks, we reached the hotel where a press reception was being held. After the long bus ride and the picture, one was hungry and filled his plate twice with turkey, ham, cold cuts, cheese, rye bread and pickles. We started back in the bus at 1:30 a. m. Driving out of town, we passed the theater, a vacant stare in a black street.

JOHN D. BEAUFORT

North . . South . . East . . West

The American Front

By Frank L. Perrin

Even if we concede to the promoters and sympathizers the boasted strength and influence of subversive and disloyal groups in all the Americas, North and South, and even if we are persuaded by alarmists to magnify such strength and influence a hundredfold, there remains and abides a sufficient and satisfying faith in the integrity, the solidarity, the courage and the strength of that united community comprising the great American front. It is not in the meandering geographical line of defense from northern lakes and mountains to southern seas, and embracing a continent over which the protecting banner symbolizing the Monroe Doctrine now waves, which constitutes the strength, the high purpose, or which reflects the unselfish determination of the people who now stand at attention along new lines of defense.

There has been born, in recent months and weeks, and in even more recent days, it would seem, a reincarnated spirit of Americanism, which will unite the Dominion on the north with its sister States of all the countries to the south. This still inarticulate and inchoate sense of continental solidarity, if it is to be given its full, free, and necessary expression, must be fostered, encouraged and supplemented, not by mere words, but by determined and courageous activity.

* * *

What, say you, should be the attitude of the people of the United States if it is their desire to be helpful in cementing and stabilizing this newly-realized continental solidarity? The good faith and honor of the people are pledged to the defense of the Monroe Doctrine, which insures, especially under its most recent interpretation, the safety of every foot of ground in the Western Hemisphere against invasion by any foreign enemy force or foe. Accepting this protectorate, this aegis, those countries which place grateful dependence upon the promise voluntarily made by the United States now look hopefully and, it is assumed, confidently, for visible proofs of Uncle Sam's sincerity.

At such a time as the present, with the issue which threatens to destroy civilization at stake, we of all the Americas, and particularly the people of the United States, cannot permit any false sense of partisan or political loyalty to govern us or determine action which may be vital, and which may foreclose, for a century, our right, and the right of the people of the whole world, to human liberty and religious freedom. The call is imperative and demanding. But this is not, as we may have been led to believe, a call to leadership, to inspirational eloquence, to orderly or enforced regimentation and organization. It is a call to higher consecration of thought and purpose. The validity and impregnability of the American Front is not to be established or maintained by forays of eloquence or by captious criticisms and recriminations.

* * *

The present distressing plight of the Allied countries in their heroic and determined defense against invading forces is due, perhaps primarily, to the fact that neither in England nor in France, in the years immediately preceding the present conflict, has there been that complete unison of thought and purpose necessary to absolute national solidarity. There have been divergences of opinion as to ways and means, rather than differences as to the ultimate end which should be sought and attained. But the result is just as disastrous and the possibility of eventual defeat just as appalling, as would have been the case had actual disloyalty divided those most concerned.

The moral is too plain to require wordy expounding. No loyalty to political party or acclaimed economic or governmental theory is as demanding, as compelling, or as important to our own welfare and the welfare of the people of the whole world, as loyalty to all those who stand at attention on the American Front. There must be titular leadership in any organized and concerted movement, but that leadership should be representative of, and not superior, in the final determination of means and methods to be employed, to people from which it emerges when the need arises.

Wisdom, charity, experience, join in emphasizing and re-echoing the fervent hope that we who stand as yet somewhat aloof from turmoil and the actual horrors of war, arm and equip ourselves anew with the spirit of unselfishness and true neighborliness. Our strifes, magnified and distorted by our own little loud-speakers, seem petty and inconsequential in the lurid light reflected on our horizon. The call to unselfish leadership and service is to that one who can say, honestly and humbly, and with consecration: "Here am I, send me!"

The Wide Horizon

Trans-Atlantic Parallel

By Livingston Hartley

WASHINGTON

Although Great Britain is the island heart of a far-flung Empire and the United States is a vast continental area, there are many parallels in their world positions. Both depend upon seapower for defense, and have made no effort in times of peace to maintain armies comparable to those of the other five Great Powers. Unless Britain can hold sea supremacy over her enemies, her Empire can be destroyed. Unless the United States can do likewise, the Monroe Doctrine can be defied.

National policy in both English-speaking countries is directly dependent upon the support of public opinion, particularly in the case of positive measures to reduce the danger of war.

There has long been in Great Britain a powerful public support for a policy of political isolation towards Europe. Fifty years ago, when no European Power actively endangered British security, "Glorious Isolation" was the accepted policy of the British Government. But after 1900, when the growing menace of Imperial Germany began to loom across the North Sea, Britain was compelled to sacrifice more and more of her political isolation. Its basis of unchallenged national security against Europe had been destroyed.

The subsidence of the German menace in 1918 was followed by a resurgence of isolationist sentiment in Britain, sufficiently powerful to limit British commitments towards Europe within the League machinery and preclude, for twenty years, any definite guarantees towards Eastern Europe. It took the acute German menace in 1939 to impel her, at the eleventh hour, to give guarantees in Eastern Europe which, given earlier, might have insured peace.

The United States, where political isolation from Europe has had far wider support and a far firmer foundation of national security, also relinquished this policy under menace during the World War. After the war, an extreme reaction followed, and under Harding and Coolidge we were far more isolationist than under McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, and Taft. Many observers believe that even the most negative kind of commitment towards Europe during the '20's, such as co-operation with the League to the extent of promising not to assist an aggressor, would have prevented the shape of things which led to the present war. But even during the growing danger of the '30's, no such step was taken, and the arms embargo, an encouragement to aggressors, was not lifted until after the war began.

Now, as in the case of Britain, isolation may prove untenable. If the course of the war foreshadows a decisive German victory, we will either have to abandon this policy for greater support of the Allies, or see it turn from our grasp as an Allied defeat destroys Atlantic security and projects us into a two-ocean balance of power.

Americans have widely condemned the policy of Britain during the Hitler years. Do we see, however, that our own policy has been basically parallel to hers and has produced two similar results? One of these is the fading of foreign support, the other the prospect of having to take nine stitches because we did not take one.

Great Britain had fifty nations with her in seeking to stop the assault upon Ethiopia, but only France at her side when Poland was attacked. We had most of the world on our side and a public promise that Britain would "keep in step" with us after Japan invaded China in 1937. But we shrank from a firm stand then, and now, if events force us to restrain Japanese aggression, no effective foreign support will be available.

Great Britain could also have stopped Germany with relative ease during the occupation of the Rhineland in 1936. But she preferred to hope that no forceful action would be required, and is now compelled to make a maximum national effort. Our action has been parallel, toward both Japan and Germany. And now only an Allied victory seems likely to insure that this action will not, sooner or later, produce a similar result.

Mirror of World Opinion

Federal Threat to Churches

There is a legal maxim that says: "The power to tax is the power to regulate." An inviolate division between rights of Church and State was made one of the basic principles on which this Nation is builded. Yet a bill has been introduced in Senate and House to extend social security old-age pension coverage to nonprofit groups, including church organizations. This obviously would mean levying a tax against such religious bodies. No wonder a cry of warning has arisen from church spokesmen over the country.

This measure, now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, exempts clergymen and members of religious orders. But it would include other employees of church and charitable associations, as well as schools and hospitals. To place such workers under the pension program, it would be necessary to exact from churches, charity groups, schools and hospitals a Federal tax, and under such an excise normally the Government would be empowered to seize the property of churches and other institutions affected, if for any reason these organizations failed to pay the tax. . . .

Now, quite probably there is no intent on the part of pension propagandists to bother church groups in the exercise of their own business. But it certainly is not parading a bugaboo to point to the clear fact, adoption of the measure could give the national Government a toehold in church administration. No matter what present advocates of the bill have in mind, its provisions are inherently threatening. As such the proposed law is inimical and contrary to our standards of democratic government.

Bureaucratic boards in Washington, were the measure passed, might assume to interpret church regulations in fixing taxes; they could examine private church records. Whether present authorities have any intention of infringing on religious administration is not the point. Such an act would set up the machinery for Federal interference in church affairs. There is no room for such laws on statute books of the United States.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*